REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,860.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do .... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th April 1874, at 4 p.m.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	18	Leaves Tuticorin	26
„ Rutnagherry	19	„ Colombo	27
„ Vingorla	19	„ Galle	28
„ Goa	20	„ Negapatam ......May	1
„ Carwar	20	„ Pondicherry	2
„ Mangalore	21	„ Madras	4
„ Cannanore	22	„ Coconada	6
„ Tellicherry	22	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Calicut	23	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Beypore	23	„ Gopaulpore	8
„ Cochin	24	„ False Point	9
„ Allepy	24	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th April 1874, at 2 p.m.

April 1874.		May 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSREH	13
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Mahomerah	13
„ Guadur	29	„ Fao	13
„ Muscat ......May	1	„ Koweit	15
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bushire	15
„ Linga	5	„ Linga	18
„ Bahrein	7	„ Bunder Abbas	19
„ Bushire	9	„ Muscat	21
„ Fao	9	„ Guadur	23
„ Mahomerah	9	„ Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSREH	10	Arrive BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 129 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th April 1874, at 2 p.m.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th April 1874, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the under-mentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurrumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Thall	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Alibaugh	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	0
Rewdunda	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 a.m., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 a.m.

The Rewas and Dhurrumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 a.m., and returning leaves Dhurrumtur at 1 p.m.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 2 p.m., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 a.m.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 18TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 2,26 Tons, 1,350 H.P., effective, Roland de Steiger, R.N.R., Commander, well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta), built last year expressly for the Passenger Trade, is provided with every comfort and convenience for the voyage, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. She has a Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ice-house, &c., and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Each Cabin has a large port to the upper and lower berths.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ .... Rs. 300
„ MALTA .... „ 400
„ LIVERPOOL .... „ 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
or
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under:—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 2,332 Tons, 500 H P., about 27th April.

WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,457 Tons, 500 H.P., to follow.

These splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed on their trial trips are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about twenty-six days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

Each vessel has accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL:—FIRST-CLASS, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., G NOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE
GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9 10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 20th April, 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY (2,723 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain E. M. Gillson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th April 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 21st April 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. NIZAM, (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th April 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

PEKIN............ 3,777 TONS 600 H.P., 13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE.. 3,763 „ 600 H.P., 27th do.
INDUS............ 3,473 „ 500 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class ....Rs. 660
Second Class........................ Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS by the S.S. JOHN TENNANT.—This Steamer will positively sail on SATURDAY, the 18th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 5 p.m. on that day.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

13th April 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 25TH APRIL).

THE s.s. BELLONA, 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., W. Rhodes, Commander, has superior accommodation (amidship) for First Class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passage only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer CERES, 3,208 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th May next. The Steamer has very good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 10th April 1874.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	„ 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownugger, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street No. 40:—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, containing Grey shirtings, T. Cloths, Jacconets, and Dhoties, and other sundry goods.

4 Cases Striped Dhoties
2 „ Silk Handkerchiefs
2 „ Woollen Cloth

An invoice of patent hanging lamps with chimnies, shades, and ball pully complete and fitted up with round Queen burners, 2 light, 3 light chandeliers, harp-chain hanger, library lamps, drawing-room lamps, wall lamps, passage lamps, and various other kinds of hanging and table lamps, spare shades, founts, chimnies. The above lamps would not injure the eyes as ordinary lamps do, but they give a brilliant light, and chimnies would not become hot as ordinary lamps do.

1 Case Bohemian glassware, consisting jewel and biscuit boxes, centre stand, card plates, punch, bowls and varieties of fancy table ornaments.

5 Cases Playing Cards.
10 „ American Clocks and Time-pieces.
10 Bales Canvas.
3 Cases Superfine Flannel.
1 „ Synoptical Needle Cases with Needles.
1 Bale Twine.

1 case Masonic Jewellery consisting of Scotch and English Master, Past Master and Master Mason Jewels, Mark Master, Royal Arch and Red Cross Jewellery, Aprons and Masonic Scarfs, Pins and Rings, &c.

On account and risk of whom it may concern ex Steamer Elgin—

J C D—B B—4,149—2 Bales Turkey Red Yarn, salt-water damaged, No. 40.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 15th April 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort.

Gold gilted flower vases under glass dome, cut glassware, such as liquor, wine, claret and champagne glasses, finger cups, decanters, claret jugs, glass candlesticks, glass cups and saucers, hot water dishes with covers, plated on white copper, children's Chinese silk umbrellas, carriage lamps, harness, broom-glosses, silver watches, looking-glass, large size pictures, 1 case of socks and stockings of different sizes, few dozen eau-de-cologne, in large and small bottles, few dozen toilet soaps, cotton night cap, night trousers, a quantity of English boots and shoes, 2 cases of assorted coloured alpacca umbrellas, 8 ribs and 24 inches

To close on account.

4 cases of fresh overland salted hams in canvas.
100 reams of cartridge papers.
1 case containing white, green, red, yellow and blue rich glass buttons.
1 case of cutlery lately arrived per last steamer containing well-polished large and small pocket knives.
1 case Berlin wool.
25 dozen Brandy by Blanchy, Frears and Co.
18 „ Whiskey.
15 „ Sherry, No. 1, 2, and 3.
A few dozen Champagne.

On account and risk of the Indentor Abdool Kadar Adamjee—

A K A—25 Drums Hubbuck's double-boiled linseed oil ex s s. Dunna—
„ 25 „ ditto ditto ex s s. Trafalgar.

Furniture, consisting of blackwood carved large and small round tables, carved and mahogany coloured pier tables, teapoys, full-carved lady's writing table, blackwood carved teapoys, washing tables, hatstands, wardrobe, writing table, conversation, reclining, and sofa couches, cots, camp cots, cradles, meat safes, easy and arm chairs, &c., &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jacconets, prints, scarfs, dhoties, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property situate at Orta Baixa or Dookerwady.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the executors of the last will and testament of the late Paulo Domingos, deceased, to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazundary land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Orta Baixa or Dookerwady, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 14, containing by admeasurement 203 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east partly by the property of the said Paulo Domingos, deceased, and partly by the property of Rustomjee Cowasjee, on or towards the west by the property of Nanjee Moorarjee, on or towards the north by the property of Nanjee Moorarjee, and on or towards the south partly by the public passage, and on or towards the south partly by the property of the said Rustomjee Cowasjee, and partly by the property of the said Nanjee Moorarjee.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co

Bombay, 15th April 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN.

To be sold by public auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their rooms THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst, at 4 p.m. A large piece of ground containing by admeasurement about 5 acres together with a pucka built bungalow standing thereon, having two large rooms and bath room and outhouses and furnished with the usual articles of drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture, and called or known by the name of "Dell" and situated opposite the Superintendent's Office. The site of ground is registered under No. 92. The Bungalow has a nice open verandah which commands a good view. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th April 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 1st May.

THE fine new s.s. COLOMBO, 1,948 tons, (belonging to Messrs. Watts, Milburn & Co., Owners of the Hankow and Whampoa), Thomas McNabb, Commander, has superior accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

The TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING of this INSTITUTION will be held in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on TUESDAY, the 21st April 1874, at half past 5 p.m., to receive the Managing Committee's Report for the year 1873, and such other business as may be placed before the Meeting by the Managing Committee.

The attendance of Donors, Members, and Subscribers is requested on the occasion.

ELPHINSTONE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given to the SHAREHOLDERS of the ELPHINSTONE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, that a FIRST CALL of Rs. 125 (one Hundre and Twenty-nve) per SHARE has been made by the Board of Directors, and the Shareholders are requested to pay the same at the National Bank of India on or before the 5th day of May 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. NOWROJEE S. & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 306 of 1870.

MOROBA SHRIDHARJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, Clerk, residing in House No. 519, situate at Palao or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay........................Plaintiff.

vs.

CASHIBAI and her Husband NARAYEN, alias KADU SHIVSHUNKERJEE, Hindoos, residing in house No. 519, aforesaid, and ANUNDRAO BHASKAR, VINAYAKRAO BHASKAR, MAHADEORAO BHASKAR, KESHAORAO BHASKAR, ESHWANTRAO BHASKAR, SUNDRABAI, widow of Ramcrustna Narayen, DWARKABAI and her husband SHAMRAO NARAYEN, MATHURABAI and her husband CRUSTNANATH BALCRUSTNA, and EMUNABAI, an infant, by her guardian Damodhar Dayanath, the sons, daughters, and a grand daughter of Narbadabai, deceased, late of Bombay, Hindu, lately residing in house No. near the Grand Portuguese Church, without the Fort of Bombay........................Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sale of property advertised to take place in the office of the Commissioner High Court, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of April, instant, has been adjourned, and will take place before Charles E. Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court, at his Office, in the Court house, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the twenty-ninth day of April, instant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. JANARDHUN GOPALL, Attorney of the above-named plaintiff, Oak Lane; and at the Office of Mr. SHAMRAO PANDURANG Attorney for the defendants Mathurabai and her husband Crustnanath Balcrustna.—Dated this 11th day of April 1874.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

BALDNESS.

THE many causes which in India result in this affliction may be summed up in the one great *fons et origo mali*,—neglect to use the

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The "Douche" contains neither cantharides, acetic acid, mineral ingredients, nor any other substance repugnant to a clean, healthy skin. No other cosmetic whatever for the nurture of the hair is required during its use, as it supersedes Oils, Pomades, Washes, and Bandoline; maintaining the hair in perfect health or restoring it where it has fallen off. The "Douche" is a charming toilet extract, and renders the operation of hair-dressing a pleasure unknown to those who anoint with oils and fats.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

HINDOO PENS! HINDOO PENS!

Price per Box—12 annas.

"ANDASCRIPT" PARCEL PENS, adapted for rough work, such as ticket writing, addressing parcels, &c. With this pen a completely shaped letter may be formed by a single stroke.

In 3 sizes, viz.:—

No. 375, ⅛ inch; No. 250, ¼ inch; No. 125, ½ inch,
Price of each pen with holder, either size, 6 annas.

PICKWICK PENS. WAVERLY PENS.

PERRY'S PATENT INK-EXTRACTOR, for removing stains of Ink from the fingers, also from paper, linen, parchment, &c., each 10 annas.

"GRAPHINE," Violet Paper Ink, per packet, 8 annas.

"MAGIC INKSTANDS," BLACK, VIOLET, or PANSY. Price each, Rs. 3.

GLASS PAPER WEIGHTS, for Cartes de Visite, Rs. 1-8.

GLASS PAPER WEIGHTS, Cabinet Portraits, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 4-4.

GLASS CUBE PAPER WEIGHTS, various shapes, Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER.

A SUPPLY of this very valuable Mineral Water has reached us from the Springs. It is a remedy which is now freely used in medical practice, and prescribed throughout the civilized world for derangements of the Liver, Stomach, and other organs, and it is especially adapted for such complaints in this country. Its effect is gentle and gradual, and it neither requires a particular diet nor the slightest interruption to one's usual business.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.—TO LET, from 1st May, comfortable APARTMENTS. Rent Rs. 75 per mensem. Apply to M.C.L., FORBES & Co.

WANTED, BOARD and RESIDENCE for SINGLE GENTLEMAN in a private Family. Apply G 20, at this Office.

FOR HIRE, a powerful STEAM PUMP for PUMPING out WELLS. For particulars apply to Mr. F. KERNER, Apollo Bunder.

THEODOLITE.—FOR SALE, a five inch Theodolite, by Street, divided to one minute, nearly as good as new, "E. W. W.," Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

FOR SALE, a MINIATURE BROUGHAM, in good order, and a bay Australian HORSE. Price of the turn-out Rs. 800. Address "L. H.," H. M.'s Mint.

PURSE FOUND, containing Continental Monies. Owner can have it on identification and payment of this Advertisement. Apply to THACKER, VINING, & Co.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, FLIES, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, and every other species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*. The Public are cautioned to observe that the packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of Thomas Keating.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay:—Treacher and Co.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED AND IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY
REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMINGS, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

THE ORIGINAL BABOO STILL BREATHES.

LEGITIMATE SUCCESS OF
HARRY LESLIE AS TOBY TWINKLE.

GO AND SEE J. C. TALBOT
AS
THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

J. O. PIERCE,
In New Selections from Eminent Composers.

THE INCOMPARABLE QUARTETTE,
MESSRS. NORVILLE, HENRI, PIERCE, & HOGARTH.
In a New Selection of Glees, Madrigals, &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	„ 3
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY BRESLAUER & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Trouble begins at 8-45.

A GRAND PROGRAMME WILL BE PRESENTED.

COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practical men equal to any and superior to most in India. For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD OFFICE, 79, Clive Street, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 9th to 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 6th April 1874.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

SALE OF WRECK.—The WRECK of the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamer CHALDEA, as she now lies near the mouth of the Cochra Creek, about seven miles north of Vingorla, with such STORES and CARGO as have not been recovered will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on behalf of the concerned, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-first day of April, current.

The Sale will take place at Kochra Creek where the vessel lies. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1874.

NOTICE.—ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rupees 300 per Share WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders at the Company's Office, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th April 1874.

And Notice is hereby also given, that in pursuance of the authority in that behalf given to them by Resolution No. 1, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 11th October 1873, the Directors intend, in every case where a Shareholder has taken a New Quarter Share in the Company, to appropriate the above Dividend payable to him, and to apply the same in or towards payment of the New Quarter Share or Shares which has or have been taken by him.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividends.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 14th April 1874, both days inclusive.

And Notice is hereby also given, that the Directors intend from and after the 30th day of April next to retain such of the New Quarter Shares created in pursuance of the abovementioned resolution of the 11th day of October 1873 as shall not then have been taken by the Shareholders of the Company, and to dispose of those Shares in such manner as they shall think most advantageous to the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JEELA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th March 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of pure clean TALLOW as the Company may require for one year, commencing from 1st May next, estimated at 60 tons.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample must accompany each Tender. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security in Cash or Government Paper amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 28th March 1874.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1874.

Committee of Management.
COLONEL J. J. FULTON, M. S. C.
CAPTAIN C. McINROY, M. S. C.
MAJOR S. H. WILLIAMS, M. S. C.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each—Cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Trichinopoly Race Fund.

500 Rs. (five hundred Rupees) will be given to the 4th horse and 100 Rs. (one hundred Rupees) to every starter.

After all expenses have been deducted the balance will be divided as follows:—

The Winner to receive two-thirds.
The 2nd horse „ one-quarter.
The 3rd horse „ one-twelfth.

To close on 1st June, and the Drawing to take place on the following day at the Trichinopoly Club.

Applications (accompanied by remittances) to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY DERBY SWEEP,
Trichinopoly Club, Trichinopoly.

HEALTH RESTORED
BY THE USE OF
BRISTOL'S
SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

These Pills have justly acquired a widely-extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as beyond help—such as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in difficult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the every-day diseases of life, such as COSTIVENESS, for which they are a perfect specific; HEADACHE, relieved and cured by one dose; INDIGESTION always removed by them, and the stomach so toned and strengthened as to prevent a return. BAD BREATH cannot exist when the stomach is cleansed by

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
PURELY VEGETABLE.

For LOSS OF APPETITE they are the only sure remedy, as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Excretory organs are promptly relieved and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

PODOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,

the only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really

ANTIBILIOUS,

to the presence of which invaluable resinoids the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure be ascribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blood,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

that best of blood-purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and, in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed, when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial of Pills; but as different constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain, by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule.

FOR SALE AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAM AND HOUSE TIMBERS.	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

GRIFFTHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,
THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED PER S.S. MOOLTAN,
A CONSIGNMENT OF EXTRA FINE
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
SOME OF VERY RARE BRANDS.
CABALLEROS, VEGUEROS, LONDRES, CAVITES, ESMERADOS.

A CHOICE PARCEL OF
CAVITES No. 2, in Boxes of 500 and of 100.
FORTINS, No. 1 and No. 2. PRINCESSA No. 2.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE FAVOURITE
PONDICHERRIES,
"INDIANAS" AND "LONG COMMON."

A FRESH AND SUPERIOR STOCK OF THE WELL KNOWN
DINDIGAL CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY
ARE NOW SHOWING ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS OF THE SEASON.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Superfine Black West of England Dress Coat, Silk lined	50 to 60 0
„ „ „ Dress Vest	12 0
„ „ „ Dress Trousers	23 0
White Marzella Dress Vest	8 8

VISITING SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Superfine Black or Blue "Venetian" Frock Coat	60 0
„ „ Vest	12 0
Superfine Fancy West of England Trousers	18 0
„ Scotch Fancy Trousers	16 0
Fancy Diagonal Morning Coat	43 0
Blue or Black Melton Morning Coat	35 0
„ „ „ Vest	10 0

OFFICE SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Blue Serge Double Breasted Sac Coat	18 0
„ „ Trousers	12 0
Serge (in all colours), Double Breasted Sac Coat	13 0
„ Trousers	9 0
Black Paramatta Double Breasted Sac Coat	18 0
„ „ Single Breasted	16 0
Black Alpaca Double Breasted Best Quality	15 0

	Rs. as.
Coloured Alpaca Double Breasted, Best Quality	13 0
Brown Holland Suit	14 0
White Linen Drill Sac Coat (1st Quality)	10 0
„ Trousers (1st Quality)	5 8
White Linen Drill Sac Coat (2nd Quality)	9 0
„ Trousers (2nd Quality)	4 8
Striped Cotton Drill Trousers	3 8

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Bedford Cord Riding Coat	30 0
„ Trousers or Breeches	23 0
Whip Cord Riding Coat	27 0
„ Trousers or Breeches	21 0
White Cord Riding Coat	20 0
„ Trousers or Breeches	15 0
Brown Khakee Suits	14 0

	Rs. as.
Brown Flax Shikaring Coat	10 0
„ „ Trousers or Breeches	6 0
Golf Coat	15 0
Cricketing Trousers	14 0
„ Cap	3 8
Norfolk Jacket, well suited for Travelling, from	18 0
Pea Jacket and Overcoats, from	30 to 45 0

SHIRTS.

	Rs. as.
Badham's Fine Longcloth Shirts, Wrist and Fronts ...per doz.	45 0
Linen Wrists and Fronts „	60 0
Badham's Dress Shirts ...each from	7 8
Badham's Celebrated Oxford Shirts, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ...each	6 8
Badham's French Cambric Shirts ...per doz.	60 0
Badham's English Cambric „	50 0
Badham's Wove Flannel (all new patterns) ...each	8 8
Badham's Silk and Wool „	9 0
Badham's Spun Silk „ ...each	11 0

COLLARS.

	Rs. a.
Badham's West End Collars ...per doz.	6 8
Badham's Dux Collars „	6 8
Badham's Pall Mall Collars „	6 8
Badham's Regent Collars „	6 8
Badham's Shakespear Collars „	6 8
Badham's Oxford Collars „	6 8
Badham's London Society „	6 8
Badham's Grosvenor Standup „	6 8
Badham's First Lord „	
Badham's Collars with Coloured Tie „	7 0

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 11, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

Jubbulpore Exhibition 1866, Gold Medal.
Agra „ 1867, two Silver Medals and two Silver Cups.
Paris International Exhibition 1867, Bronze Medal.
Dublin Exhibition, Bronze Medal.
Fine Art Exhibition, Simla 1870, Gold Medal.
Ootacamund „ 1869, Silver Medal.
Kurrachee „ 1869, First Prize.
Bombay „ 1873, First Class Silver Medal.

The Viceroy's Gold Medals for the best Photograph in the Bengal Photographic Society's Exhibitions of 1867 and 1870.

And

The Gold Medals of the Bengal Photographic Society for 1864 1865, 1866, 1869, 1871, and 1872.

All the above Prizes have been awarded to

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

for their splendid series of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, comprising views in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, Grand Snow-scenes of the Hamalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, the Bombay Presidency and Rajpootana.

Travellers and the public generally are respectfully solicited to inspect this really fine collection of photographs before purchasing elsewhere.

A series of Views and Groups in Burmah are in preparation, and will be ready shortly.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil Water Colours, or Crayons, from the smallest miniature to half-size—Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

FOR SALE, light sound HUNGARIAN WINES in 1 dozen Cases, *Red* and *White*, Rs. 15 and 18 each. Apply to the Godown Keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

FOR SALE, DE LOSSY & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.—The Undersigned have received for sale a Consignment, direct from the Growers, of these celebrated Wines:

SELECT CUVEE	1 dozen	Quarts	Rs. 42
Ditto	2 „	Pints	„ 44
CARTE BLANCHE	1 „	Quarts	„ 38
Ditto	2 „	Pints	„ 40
CARTE VERTE	1 „	Quarts	„ 32
Ditto	2 „	Pints	„ 34

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25 per dozen.

R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	„ 20	„
Do. Vino de Pasto	„ 29	„
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 &	„ 24	„
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	„ 24	„
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	„ 26	„
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils ...Pts.	„ 23	„
Do. ...Qts.	„ 45	„
Do. Magnums.	„ 88	„
Arthur H. Browning's...Qts.	„ 30	„
J. Sandbach and Son's	„ 20	„
Do. do. ...Pts.	„ 11	„
BRANDY—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	„ 24	„
CLARET—Montheuil Franc Fils Aine		
Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868	„ 16	„
Chateau Delorme Margaux	„ 16	„
R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe.	„ 14	„
Do. Margaux	„ 17	„

Also, Messrs. FLACKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:—

SHERRY,	Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Ditto	„ 15 „
CLARET, Yellow Seal	„ 12 „
Ditto Red Seal	„ 30 „
GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE	„ 40 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,
From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Corrugated Iron.	Fire Engines complete.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rullers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bondling Twine.	Fire Bricks.

—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN
AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

JUST OUT! THE HINDOO PENS!!—"The misery of a bad Pen is now a voluntary infliction."

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

1,200 Newspapers recommend them.—See *Graphic*, 17th May, 1873, Sample Box, by post, 1s 1d Sold everywhere.

Patentees—Macniven & Cameron, 23-33 Blair St, Edin. Trade supplied through any London Agent.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Established 1751.
THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.
GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

	£ s. d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6 6 9
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.	
GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).	
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21 0 0
GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).	
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18 18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27 6 0
Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.	

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay............Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria........D. Robertson, & Co.
Bangalore.........."Spectator" Office.
Bombay............Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta...........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora.........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.........."Sindian" Press.
London.............G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.............Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran...........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund......"Observer" Office.
Poona..............Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL.

IN EXCHANGE on London there is hardly any alteration to make in rates, the tendency is still upwards, although there are buyers at the quotations given.

In Government Securities there is little business to report and prices are nominally the same.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	....	1s. 11¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sign	....	1s. 11½d.
Bank Bills, on demand	....	1s. 11⅞d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	....	1s. 11 11/16d.
Documents, 3 do.	....	1s. 1. 7/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	....	1s. 11½d.
Credit, 3 do.	....	1s. 11¼d.
Credit 3 do. francs	...	247 to 247½
On Calcutta	60 days' sight.	98¼
Do.	demand	99¼ to 100
On Madras 30 days' sight	....	99¼
Do.	demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.		217. to 2.8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	107 to ½
Four & half per cent.	108¼
Four per cent.	102¼ to ½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109¼
years' do. do.	105
6 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	11 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	11 "
Do. on Merchandise	13 "
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	12 "
Bank Bills	11 "
Mercantile Paper	14 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-11
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 222
Five-Francs Pieces	" 241½
Bar Silver	" 106¼
Gold Lea	" 16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	" 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	" 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

BOTH by sail and steam are firm but unchanged; there is a better enquiry for Steamer freight.

London	Cotton / Cases / Seeds	No ship; by steamer £3 to £3 5d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships "	£3 5s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir Bdls	£0 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	£3 12s. 6d.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta—Salt		Rs. 10 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET rising for Bank of 1st Issue Colaba Land and Currency and other Spinning shares.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value each	Paid up	Last dividend	Names	Cash Rates per Share
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	755
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res.issue	422½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	4(0 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	124
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Noml. value each	Paid up	Last dividend	Names	Cash Rates per Share
4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,360
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	107
780	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	905
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	165

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Noml. value each	Paid up	Last dividend	Names	Cash Rates per Share
—	£20	218-8-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226
—	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
—	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

PRESS COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Noml. value each	Paid up	Last dividend	Names	Cash Rates per Share
150	5,000	2,850	169 ps	Abar Cotton Press Co	1,400
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	875
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	150
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co	3,000
200	2,5..	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,535
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	600
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	150
310	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	..	..	Carwar Company	700
500	1,800	all	40	Colaba Press Co	2,550
850	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co	2,200
150	8,500	all	300 ps	Fort Press Co	4,000 xd
300	2,000	1,800	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press C.	10 nt
300	1,000	all	70 p	Frenel Press Co	500
250	5,000	1,46.	75 p	Imperial Press Co	400
200	400	350	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	585
650	2,000	500 0	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,000
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	1,050
40	850	750	135 p	Scinde Press Co	495
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	900

*Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Noml. value each	Paid up	Last dividend	Names	Cash Rates per Share
620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
500	2,500	all	175p.s	Alliance Spinning	2,825
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	70 p.s	Bombay United	1,320
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	200
2,500	1,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,790
750	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,380
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,000
350	1,000	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	650
1,5..	1,000	all	75 p	Manockji Petit's	1,430
100	1,000	all	10 p	Morarjee Spinning	1,425
800	2,500	all	30*	Oriental	3,800 x
600	2,500	400	100p.	Royal	2,525
500	1,000	1,000	200p.	Sonnderdas Spinning	1,425
500	1,000	250	100p.s	Do. Do. 1/4 share	350

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value each	Paid up	Last dividend	Names	Cash Rates per Share
—	2,500	1,500	135ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,275
1,000		all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500		300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	110
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	80
4,000	0	all	1¼ ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	26
	600	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	410
	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	35

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation	Names	
—	98	19½	...	Bank of China	1
—	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
—	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE market for all kinds of Grey Goods continues steady, and prices as a rule are well supported. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings (fine)	40 in.	39 yds.	8¼ lbs.	at Rs. 5	8	0
1,000 " " "	" 40	" 39	" 8¼	" at " 5	9	0
1,250 " " "	" 45	" 39	" 8	" at " 5	9	0
800 " " T. Cloths	36/40	" 24	" 7 3/8	" at as. 9	p.lb.	

COTTON, &c.

Reuter's of Monday evening reports a steadier market at Liverpool, without however any change upon our previous quotations. The sales of the day are about 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 are taken off on account of speculation and for export, and of which 3,500 are Surats, which are said to be quiet but steady. The arrival at Liverpool are given at no less than 18,000 bales, and the day's receipts at U. S. ports at about 5,000 only. Fair Dhollerah continues to be quoted at 5¼d. per lb, Hinganghaut at 6⅞d. Orleans at 8¼d. Oomrawuttee at 5¾d. and Mid Uplands at 17 cents. The produce markets show no change of any importance except a slightly steadier feeling for coffee. Bar silver shows no change whatever.

Our latest telegram from Calcutta is dated the 13th instant, when the market for Piece Goods closed quiet without any change in prices. Rates of sterling exchange have undergone no alteration, nor have we any to report in Government Paper. The Cotton Market here has been firm, and a very large business has taken place at an advance of Rs. 2 per candy over our previous quotations.

The following are our closing rates:—

New Oomrawuttee	Rs. 180-82
" Akote	" 184-85
" Broach M G	" 190 92
" Hinganghaut	" 204-5
" Dhollera	" 173-75
" Sawginned	" 1?4 85
" Vingorla	" 170-72

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

50 candies	New Akote F. P. B.	at Rs.	184½
200 "	" Kandwa	at "	17 -73½
50 "	" Barsee	at "	177
225 "	" "	at "	165-71
150 "	" Khandeish	at "	159-66
25 "	" "	at "	160
50 "	" "	at "	162
100 "	" Julgaum F.P.B.	at "	171½
50 "	" " "	at "	170½
25 "	" " "	at "	170
175 "	" Broach M.G.	at "	190½
100 "	" "	at "	190-92
75 "	" "	at "	191
100 "	" "	at "	190
100 "	" Broach M. G.	at "	192
250 "	" " "	at "	190½-92
50 "	" Angas F. O.	at "	172-73
50 "	" Verawul	at "	159
100 "	" "	at "	155
50 "	" Porebunder	at "	162
50 "	" Bhownuggur	at "	177
50 "	" "	at "	175
50 "	" "	at "	177
75 "	" "	at "	174-75
25 "	" Nuriad	at "	155
200 "	" "	at "	153-53½
200 "	" Mawa	at "	177
25 "	" Bh ree	at "	1 6
75 "	" Khangaum F. P. B	at "	184

YARNS.

The following sales have taken place yesterday:—

3,000 lbs.	Media	No. 40s	of 17½ as.	per lbs.
3,000 lbs.	"	" 50s	of 17½ "	"
3,000 lbs.	"	" 60s	of 19½ "	"

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Tagus (s)	Tyson	Hull, March 7.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Lloyd	Robinson	London.
	H unah Law	Dawson	Liverpool.
	Kerata Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin and Colombo.
	Kulsoney (s)	O'Neill	Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan	Pead	Coast and Goa.

The steamer Tagus, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1391 Canute, Mathews—W. Nicol & Co.
255 City of Richmond, Starkie—The Captain.
1015 Ellen Bates, Water—Edward Bates & Co.
1346 Ellerslie, Peters—Lawrence & Co.
1244 Greenock, Walker—R. Steuart & Co.
1117 Helen Scott,—Gribble—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1279 Liverpool, Shrewsbury—J. McIntosh.
1363 Manila, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1133 Pegasus, Powell—The Captain.
1428 St. Elmo, Clark—Lawrence & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

391 Accasia, Anderson—The Captain.
266 British India, Roberts—R. Steuart & Co.
1336 Callixene, O'Halloran—W. Nicol & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Key—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
498 Floellin, Livington—The Captain.
1279 Glenhaven, Forshaw—Sir Chas les Forbes & Co.
726 Granite City, Ellis—Finlay, Muir & Co.
709 Sultana, Seals—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

950 Octavia, Twaits—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

814 Harold, Smith—Wallace & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

965 C. N., Wilson—H. J. H. Ahmed.
872 Eugene, Lazarine—H. A. Sedick.
536 Gauge, Bonton—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1532 Persian Empire, Watson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMERS.

1726 Lombardy, Gillson—P. and O. Co.
2090 Mirzapore, Parish—P. & O. Co.

FOR LONDON.

989 Border Chieftain, Bailey—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1259 Colombo, McNabb—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

923 Atlantic, Svensson—Volkart Brothers.
1090 Amelia, Stockdale—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1226 Bellona, Bhodes—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1696 Colombo, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
889 Elgin, Miller—Gaddum & Co.
898 Excelsior, Ross—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.
2331 Hankow, Symington—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1460 John Tennant, Steiger—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1555 Lady Lycett, Ernst—M Nusserwanjee.
1547 Tagus, Tyson—M. Nusserwanjee.
2487 Whampoa, Jaques—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

807 Peter Jebson, Wulf—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

739 Renown, Smith—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

873 Royal Minstrel, Henderson—Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR COAST AND CUTCH.

706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khalef.

FOR COAST, CALCUTTA & CHINA.

1132 Patna, Avern—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1307 Cella, Harris—W. and A. Graham & Co.
2257 Mooltan, Fentiman—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS

FOR MAURITIUS.

472 Ann, Nacoda—V. Ebram & Co.

FOR SHARE AND ADEN

168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE

Abyssinia, James, R. N.
Clyde (ordinary).
Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
1060 Dalhousie, Warner.
3037 Glasgow, James.
Magdala, Palmer, R.N.
May Frere, Gutterie.
665 Magpie, Doughty.
Nimble, Best.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—APRIL 11.

Barnett, Captain, 4th M.N.I., on leave, from Bellary.

APRIL 13.

Barr, Lieut, 17th B. N. I., to appear before a Medical Board, from Meea Meer.
Von Beverhoudt, Lieut, 17th B.N.I., on furlough, from Umritsur.
Crichton, late Lieut, 70th Regiment, from Rawul Pindee.
Jacob, Colonel, 22nd N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Cleveland-Henderson, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras

DEPARTURES—APRIL 13.

Fuller, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Aden.
McLeod, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Mahableshwur.

APRIL 14.

Anderson, Lieut. 3rd Hussars, on duty, to Mhow.
Jacob, Colonel, 22nd Regiment N I, on leave, to Matheran.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 11.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to permit Capt J Hotham, M S C, to resign the appointment of offg Asst Supt of Police in British Burmah, Capt Hotham's services are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Surgn Alexander Porter, in charge of the Station and Jail of Akola, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Madras from the date on which he may be relieved by Surgn J A Laing.

The Govr Genl of India in Council is pleased to invest Capt and Brev Maj W H Newport, Cantonment Magst, Asirgarh, in the Central Provinces, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes in suits for an amount not exceeding Rs 50 in value.

The service of Mr J Kibble, M A, Inspr of Schools in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces.

The services of Surgn Maj J M Coates, M D, in joint medical charge of Simla, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

The service of Mr A L Home, Depy Conservator of Forests, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 7th instant.

Mr D Brandis, Ph D, Inspector General of Forests, returned from the leave of absence granted to him, and received charge of his office from Mr B H Baden-Powell, C S, on the forenoon of the 9th instant. The service of Mr Powell are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Lepoer Wynne, B C S, assumed charge of the Office of Secy to the Govt of India, in the Foreign Dept, on the afternoon of the 6th idem.

Maj C Grant, 1st asst to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days, in anticipation of his application for furlough to Europe being granted.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G H R Hart is appointed an asst to the Acct Genl, Central Provinces.

Mr C J O Mayne, Asst to the Acct Genl, Punjab, is allowed privilege leave for thirteen days from the 27th instant.

Mr E R Douglas, offg Depy Director Genl of the Post Office of India, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

The under-mentioned officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut Col (Brev Col) John Louis Nation, Bl S C, Comdt 35th (the Mynpo rie) Regt of N Iy—for 2 years.

Capt Arthur Willoughby Crewe-Read, Bl S C, Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for 2 years.

Depty Surgn Genl J F Beatson M.D., of the Medical Dept, having elected to reside in England, is permitted to proceed thither under the provisions of G G O No 1089 of 1872, embarking after the 19th April 1874.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment in the Dept of Military Accounts:—

Col W C Clarke, M S C, to officiate as Paymaster Presidency Circle, Madras, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col A R Fraser, or until further orders.

Capt A D Strettell Bl S C promoted to the rank of Captain in G G O No 222 of 1874, is permitted to retain the appointment of Qr Master of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Force, with effect from the 4th March 1874.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Surgn in H M's Ind an Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:—

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Surgn Alfred John Wall, M. B.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Col Frederick Dayot Atkinson, B S C, for two years.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Capt Thomas John Baynes, B S C, Asst Comer, 3rd Grade, British Burmah, for 2 years, with effect from the 27th March 1874.

The services of Lieut-Col F L Mackeson, B S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut-Col William Anthony Gib, M S C,—4th April 1874.

Lieut-Col William Thomas Treke Farewell, M S C,—4th April 1874.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bl S C, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Capt Brev Maj Frederick Ma d nald Birch.—4th April 1874.
Capt John Withers McQueen,—4th April 1874.
Capt George Henry Willand Horgan. 4th April 1874.
Capt Wynyard Battye,—4th April 1874.
Capt Charles Metcalfe Bushby.—4th April 1874.

The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Capt George Ward Chichester Plowden, B S C,—4th April 1874.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments—

Capt R B Lockwood, 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt W C Anderson, or until further orders.

Lieut C C Egerton, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 4th Punjab Cavalry, and Offg 3rd Squadron Officer 3rd Punjab Cavalry to officiate, as Adjt in addition to his duties as 3rd Squadron Officer, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt J D Macpherson, or until further orders.

Capt A H Turner, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd Command and Wing Officer, during the period Maj J Boswell may officiate as Comdt, or until further orders.

Capt A D Strettel, Qrmaster, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt A H Turner. Lieut J D M Lewes, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qrmaster in addition to his other duties, vice Capt A D Strettell.

H E the Govr Genl of India has been pleased to appoint Capt G L M'L Farmer, of the 60th Rifles, A-D-C to the Hon'ble the Lieut Govr, Bengal, to be an A-D-C on H E's Personal Staff, vice Capt C L C de Robeck, permitted to resign his appointment with effect from the 9th April 1874.

The services of Capt T W Sandes, M S C, Asst Comr in Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St George.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—Capt John Butler, B S C Asst Comr, 1st Grade, Offg. Political Agent, Naga Hills, Assam,—for six months.

H. E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Quartermaster General's Department.

Capt L A Gregson, Asst Qrmaster Genl, to act as offg first Asst Qr Mr Genl, with effect from 17th March 1874 (Lieut Col MacGregor having been appointed Offg. 1st Asst Qr Mr Genl on that date, vide G G O No 238 of 1874); Capt H Collett, D Asst Qr Mr Genl up to 16th March 1874, when he was appointed Offg A Qt M G, under the operation of G G O No. 238 of 1874; Capt H B Hanna, D At Q M G, to officiate as At Q M G from the 17th March 1874, vice Collett; and Lieut C Roberts, H M's 72nd Foot, to officiate as D At Q M G., during the absence on special duty, of Lieut Col C M MacGregor, At Q M G, and Offg 1st At Q M G, and with effect from the date on which he handed over the Office of the Q M Gl's Dept, Sirhind Division.

Maj H A Little, D At Q M Gl, to officiate as At Q M G and Capt E D Fisher, H M's 4th Hussars, to officiate as D A Q M G.,—During the absence, on special duty, of Capt H Heathcote, A Q M G, and with effect from the date on which he handed over the Office of the Q M Gl's Dept, Rawulpindee Division.

Capt M H Saward, R A, to officiate as D A Q M G. during the absence, on special duty, of Capt R H Grant, D A Q M G, and with effect from the date on which he handed over the Office of Q M G Dept, Oudh Division.

Capt C R Pennington, B S C, 2nd Squadron Officer, 13th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as D A Q M G, during the absence, on special duty, of Capt J M Trotter, D A Q M G, and with effect from the date on which he handed over the Office of the Q M Gl's Dept, Lahore Division.

Capt G Luck, H M's 15th Hussars, to officiate as D Asst Q M G, to complete the establishment.

Surgn Maj N C Macnamara, of the Medical Department, Supt. Eye Infirmary, Calcutta, is allowed leave of absence from 1st to the 15th April 1874, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs.

The services of Lieut L T Spens, of the 1st Batn, 3rd Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieut Govr, Bengal for employment on His Honor's Personal Staff.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col A Davidson, R E, Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th April or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt J Gierson, B S C, Depy Controller, Bombay, will officiate as Controller during the absence of Lieut Col Davidson.

Mr B Baxter, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Asst Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 24th Dec 1873.

Mr R F Coppin is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 3rd Grade and posted to the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey.

The services of Capt H S Clive, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr D'A W Jopp, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, has been granted by the Secy of State for India six months' extension on medical certificate.

Capt H W Clarke, R E, Exe Engr, 3rd Grade is transferred from British Burmah to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

The undermentioned Officers of Royal Engineers are appointed to the P C W Dept as Asst Engrs, 2nd Grade, and posted to Bengal Provincial Establishment:—

Lieuts C F Cooke and W H White.

Lieut W T Shore, R E, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st Jany 1874, and posted temporarily to Punjab Irrigation Branch.

Mr F Hutchinson, Asst Controller, 1st Grade, attached to the Office of the Acct Genl, P C W S Dept, is appointed to the charge of the accounts of the P C W D in Assam.

Lieutt E E Kenny, H M's 56th Foot, and Probationer for the Staff Corps, is appointed to the P C W S Dept as an Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, and posted to Mysore.

Mr C A James, Acct, 4th Grade, Bengal, is promoted to the 3rd Grade, and transferred to Assam.

Mr E A Coello, Acct, 4th Grade, is transferred from Assam to Bengal.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, IN INDIA.

Simla, 2nd April.

Lieut Col W F Stephens, Bengal Cavalry, recently returned from furlough to Australia, is posted to Barrackpore for general duty, at his own request.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, Capt E D Elliott, A Baty C Bd, is to proceed to England, to join D Baty D Bde R H A.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sirhind Division order, dated the 21st March 1874, directing Surgn Maj J Robinson, doing duty 11th Hussars, to proceed in Medical charge of convalescents to Kussowlie, and on handing over charge to return to Umballa.

Rawul Pindee Division order, dated the 24th March 1874, directing Surgn H Boyd to assume medical charge of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties.

Eastern Frontier District order, dated the 4th March 1874, directing Surgn W M Courtney, attached to 44th N I, to proceed to Buxa and assume medical charge of the 3rd N Iny

Peshawur District order, dated the 13rd March 1874, directing Surgn Maj G V Currie, 10th Bengal Cavalry, to assume medical charge of the 27th N I, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure.

Ferozepore station order dated the 21st March 1874, appointing Surgn Maj J A Scott attached to 2 12th Foot, to the medical charge of the Station Staff, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 22nd March 1874.

11th Hussars—Paymaster J A Dyer, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, to proceed to Simla, on private affairs

3rd Foot, (1st Batn)—Capt H T Hallahan, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

54th Foot—Lieut C H Law, (Instructor of Musketry,) for ten days from date of leaving regiment, to proceed to Bombay; and thence to England for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

63rd Foot—Lieut W R LeG Anderson, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surgn J B Hannah, M D, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Foot.—Capt W Gordon, to Europe, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Col C F Hicks, (doing duty at Allahabad,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving station, preparatory to furlough to England, on private affairs.

Lieutt Col G H Thompson, (2nd in Command and Wing Officer 15th N I,) to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th Octr, on private affairs.

Lieut Col J F Stafford, (Comdt 19th N I,) to Simla, Murree and Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Lieut Col J T Watson, (doing duty at Sealkhote,) to Murree and adjacent hills, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Maj D S uist, (doing duty at Rawulpindee,) to Murree and adjacent hills, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Capt G C Ross, (3rd Squadron Officer 16th Bengal Cavalry,) to Nynee Tal and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, under rules of 1868.

Lieut J M W Van Beverhoudt, (2nd Wing Subaltern 17th N I,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lieut C E Gubbins, (2nd Wing Subaltern 11th N I,) to Nynee Tal and Almorah, from the 15th April to the 30th June, on medical certificate.

Lieut H J Barr, (Qmaster 17th N I,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regt, to appear before a medical board, under rules of 1868.

Gen List, Infantry—Capt A J T Welchman, (attached to 10th Bengal Cavalry,) to Murree and adjacent hills, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs

Bengal Infantry—Col C Jackson, (doing general duty at Meerut,) to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

India Medical Service—Surgn Maj W C Smith M D, 27th N I,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, April 11.)

The Revd W H Gale, Chaplain of Kamthi, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence from the 10th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieut Col J Wood, D Comr, assumed charge of the Upper Godavari District, from Capt T A Scott, Offg Depy Comr, on the 1st instant, on.

The C F Comr is pleased to declare that the Court presided over by Mr A M Russell, Asst Comr, Sambalpur, shall be of the 4th Grade, having jurisdiction up to R . 1,0 0.

Under instructions from Govt the following Office is ordered to Bengal to be employed in connection with the famine:—Mr H L Deanys, Extra Asst Comr, Nagpur.

Mr W Munton, Extra-Asst Comr, is posted to the Raipur District.

Mr J P Goodridge, Asst Comr, rejoined from privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties at Saugor, on the 27th ult mo.

Capt T A Scott Asst Comr, under orders for Nagpur from the Upper Godavari District is posted to Bilaspur.

Mr G W MacGeorge, Exe Engr, Kanuan Division, is posted to the charge of the Hinganghat Division of the Wardha Valley Coal (State) Railway, with Head Quarters at Hinganghat.

Mr S.eal, Ex Engr, in charge of the Division hitherto known as the Wardha Valley Coal State) Railway Division, will, on being relieved of his present duties by Mr G W MacGeorge, proceed to Nagree, and assume charge of the Nagree Division of the Wardha Valley Coal (State) Railway

Mr W H P Sherman, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is posted to the Nagree Division of the Wardha Valley Coal (State) Railway.

Mr J G H Glass, Exe Engr, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh (State) Railway and Pench Irrigation Divisions, is appointed to the Executive charge of the Kanhan Division, in addition to his present duties, from such date as he will take over charge of the latter Division from Mr G W MacGeorge, Exe Engr.

Lieut C F Call, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, attached to the Dept, Central Provinces, on return from Furlough on Medical certificate is, in anticipation of the sanction of Govt, posted to the Hinganghat Division, Wardha Valley Coal (State, Railway.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 12th February and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office: Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office: After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country,	7-30 A.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	4

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs 10 0
Per Copy .... " 0 4

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ...... " 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

NOW READY.

"THE BOMBAY RIOTS OF 1874,"

PRICE ONE RUPEE EIGHT ANNAS.

Being a simple but full Narrative of the Riots, with the Opinions of the Indian Press thereon, and all the Evidence given at the Examinations of the Rioters in the Police Courts.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST OPTICIAN, FROM HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are

Messrs P. ORR and SONS .... Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. .... Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. ......Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

OGILVY—March 9th, at Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Major J Ogilvy, M. D., Secretary to the Surgeon-General, British Forces, of a daughter.

BELL—April 9th, at Graceville, High Ground the wife of the Revd. A. Clifford Bell, M. A., Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, of a daughter.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1874.

THE Government of India has had the good sense to reject the proposal of the Government of Bombay, to empower the Committees of Management of Workhouses in which loafers are detained to flog the inmates occasionally for gross breaches of discipline. No Government could have made such a proposal which was not hopelessly out of harmony with the sentiment of the age, or which had not been brutalized by the bureaucratic selfishness which renders a governing class that has no points of contact with the people and is removed from the sphere of free discussion quite incapable of feeling the slightest sympathy with unfortunate men of any race who are not officials. It is bad enough that the English Government in India should be compelled to lock up in jail Englishmen who have committed no crime except that of being poor; to wish further to brand them with ignominy by subjecting them to a punishment which in their own country is now reserved only for the vilest of criminals betokens a disposition which we do not condemn so much on account of its inhumanity as for its political foolishness. Mr. Hobhouse has, we think, suggested the proper solution of the difficulty of which the Bombay Government complains, by recommending that, in cases in which the vagrants are guilty of extreme misconduct, they shall be brought before a magistrate and sent to jail with other offenders. We cannot, however, but fear that the Government has not sufficiently realized the duty which is incumbent upon it, of doing something more to provide for the reformation of these loafers than merely herding them together under an open shed with nothing but a blank wall to stare at all day long. If policy requires that such men should not be allowed to go at large in India, some care should certainly be taken to save those amongst them (and there must be many) who are not entirely lost to all sense of shame, and who under fair auspices might even become good citizens once more.

We are glad that the Government has also abandoned the provisions of the new Bill which were intended to provide for the compulsory deportation of vagrants. This country can have no right to make England the sink of all the English ruffianism and idleness which has been developed in India; and the practice of making use of other countries as penal settlements would, if it were once generally introduced, infallibly lead to very disagreeable international complications.

A LOCAL contemporary, who complains that "the times are dull," must surely be very hard to please. We cannot remember when we had more exciting times in Bombay. Each day brings with it plenty to do, think, and write about; and, if our contemporary does not find life in such circumstances very interesting, he must not blame the times for his own sluggishness of apprehension. In the words (slightly altered) of England's greatest poet,

> The fault, dear Gibberish, is not in our stars,
> But in ourselves, that we are bores and dullards.

So far as we are concerned, our grievance is that life has become a little too exciting. So intense appears to be the irritation provoked by some of the leaders in the *Bombay Gazette* that every morning renews for us the sensations St. Sebastian must have experienced during his martyrdom, or perhaps we should rather say the prickly irritation which Captain Lemuel Gulliver felt when the Lilliputian host assailed him with their arrows. Every puny scribbler points his dart at us; and even that "mild-eyed melan-"choly lotus-eater," the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*, on awaking from a dream in which he has lost his temper while vainly attempting to fathom the mysteries of the Cotton Frauds Act, languidly bestirs himself to put a dash of ferocity into his comments on the latest leader of the *Bombay Gazette*. This vindictive hostility is intelligible enough, and it cannot do us much harm and is hardly worth notice so long as our enemies do not fight with poisoned weapons. We do not even object to be described as a charlatan, a fool, or a maniac; as complimentary expressions of this sort go for nothing unless they are deserved; and, besides, retaliation in kind is easy enough when the occasion serves. The only thing we really resent is being charged with making false statements about matters of fact. We have never graduated in the vice of lying; yet we find ourselves accused by the *Times of India* of having committed what we should consider the unpardonable offence of deliberately misrepresenting the purport and meaning of the Bombay Government's despatch to the Secretary of State on the subject of the Riots. The Government's "simple narrative," according to the *Times of India* "states the events of the 13th February and "following days without any attempt to fix the "blame exclusively on the Parsees, as was so "recklessly and mischievously asserted." The insinuation, of course, is that this reckless and mischievous assertion was made by the *Gazette*. We have referred to our leading article of March 6, in which we criticized the despatch, and we cannot discover in it any such assertion. What we did say was guarded enough. It was to this effect:—"The *Times of India* was, we "fear, misinformed when it stated a few days "ago that the despatch sent home by the Bom-"bay Government was a plain statement of "events, and did not attribute blame to any-"body. The despatch was certainly described "by the Government as 'a simple narrative of "'what has occurred,' but in reality this sim-"ple narrative is inaccurate and teems with "misleading suggestions. Its keynote is struck "in the second paragraph, in which it is alleged "that disputes between Parsees and Mahom-"medans 'have on other occasions caused "'much mischief in Bombay,' and that 'the "'feelings of mutual dislike between the two "'races are widely spread and enduring.' "These words convey the false suggestion that "Parsees and Mussulmans in Bombay live in a "state of chronic hostility to one another, and "that one class is really as much to blame as the "other for any riot that breaks out." There is not a word of this criticism which we wish to retract. The suggestion that the Parsees cherish feelings of enmity to the Mahommedans, and are always on the look-out to have a row with them, is notoriously untrue; and, if the *Times of India* had the capacity either to state or to understand an argument, it would appreciate the importance of an apparently candid, but really disingenuous, remark, the drift of which is to justify the inaction of the local Government by blaming the Parsees, equally with the Mahommedans, for the breaches of the peace that had occurred in Bombay. The only other sentence in the despatch to which we called attention a month ago was that in which the Bombay Government tried to shirk the question whether the military were called out before or after the affray of Sunday morning by stating loosely that "the Commissioner of "Police was authorised, if he found it necessary, "to apply for military assistance; *which, on* "*Sunday, led to small detachments of Native In-*"*fantry being placed in the most disturbed* "*quarter.*" No impartial man, we venture to say, could have penned these words, the natural rendering of which would lead the Marquis of Salisbury to suppose that the Government of Bombay had placed military detachments in the disturbed part of the town early on Sunday morning, and that nevertheless the riots broke out again, in consequence, as is hinted, of the insatiable craving of the Parsees for retaliation on their foes. We have only to add to this recapitulation of the substance of our criticisms on the despatch, that the *Times of India* itself, in its *Overland Summary* of March 16, bore testimony, in the following words, to their correctness:—"It appears that "the report sent home on the subject of the "riots was more prejudicial to the Parsees "than had been supposed; and the conse-"quence is a very bitter feeling which can scarce-"ly be considered inexcusable." Yet this journal has now the impudence to find fault with us for having made the "reckless and mis-"chievous" remark that the tenour of the despatch was to the effect just stated. The *Times of India* also says that we "carefully avoid-"ed giving the text of the despatch." Who, then, published it, if not the *Bombay Gazette?* We should have been only too glad to publish it a month ago, but at that time a copy was shown to us on the express understanding that we should not publish it in full; and we never had a copy in our possession till last Friday evening, when we published it without delay.

The object of the article in yesterday's *Times of India* is plain enough. It is designed, like the premature publication of the Parsee memorial, to secure for our contemporary the good will of the Bombay officials whose conduct will undoubtedly incur the severe censure of the Home Government. Our contemporary has not the courage to take either side openly—its policy is "to run with the hare and hunt "with the hounds"—but it uses every device in order to sneak into the favour of men in authority without breaking with the Parsees. And its favourite device is to publish the most violent abuse of the *Bombay Gazette*. Every lie that official malignity can invent—and we all know how great is the power of malice in a small society like that of Bombay, in which nine-tenths of the people who serve the State would have nothing to talk about except the interesting subject of their own chances of promotion if they could not traduce their neighbours—has been made the text for diligent and pertinacious depreciation of the work done by the *Gazette*. Our readers will do us the justice to remember that up to this time we have borne such attacks without replying to them; but human nature is weak, and even Mr. Disraeli, though he says it is a mistake for a man ever to attempt to vindicate himself against unjust attacks, frequently violates his own canon. At all events, disgusting as the task may be, we feel it is a relief to express our sentiments once for all with regard to these vermin of the press, these half-bred, half-educated knaves, these men without character, position, or ability, who take to writing for newspapers in the same spirit in which they would take to selling pounds of adulterated sugar or pints of adulterated milk; in whose judgment journalism ought only to be a synonym for toadyism, and whose highest ambition is gratified when some small official gives them a commission to slander and vilify any writer for the press who has had the audacity to form an opinion of his own.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

A DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, dated 12th March, intimates that the Treasury have approved of the steps taken by Dr. Lyon Playfair, Postmaster General, for the acceleration of the mail service through Egypt, consequent upon the new convention with the Khedive of Egypt. It has now been determined that from June next the Mail Packets of the Peninsular and Oriental Company with the outward Mails will be required to leave Suez 24 instead of 34 hours after the time at which the Packet from Brindisi is due at Alexandria, and, on the homeward route they will leave Alexandria for both Brindisi and Southampton 17 hours after the time at which the Packet from India is due at Suez.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LONDON, 14TH APRIL.

THE subscriptions to the Famine Relief Fund at the Mansion House amount to £79,000.

Henceforth the establishment of General Officers of Royal Engineers on the Indian list will be as follows:—Three Generals, five Lieutenant-Generals, and eight Major-Generals.

VIENNA, 14TH APRIL.

THE Peers have passed the new Ecclesiastical Bills. The Emperor, in answer to a communication from the Pope, respectfully explains that his duty compels him to sanction the new Ecclesiastical Bills. The Papal envoy at Vienna has received conciliatory instructions.

LONDON, 13TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steadier. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera 5¼d.
3 per cent, Consols, for account .... 92⅞.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 95¼.
Bar Silver .... 58 9/16.

The Bombay Mails of the 23rd ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

The s. s. Wimbledon has passed through the Suez Canal.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, we are told, was to have started again for the famine districts on Monday.

MR. W. K. D'O. BIGNELL, Superintendent of Telegraphs in the Punjab, has gone to Peshawur to inspect the new line of telegraph being constructed to Cherat.

RESSALDAR MAJOR KHANAN KHAN, of the Corps of Guides, is appointed A.D.C. on the Viceroy's Personal Staff, *vice* Subadar Major Sewbuccus Awusty, "Sirdar Bahadoor," deceased.

MR. D. BRANDIS having returned from leave, Mr. Baden-Powell has surrendered his acting appointment as Inspector General of Forests, and reverts to his substantive appointment in the Punjab.

CAPTAIN G. L. M'L FARMER, of the 60th Rifles, late A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has been appointed A.D.C. on the Viceroy's Personal Staff, vice Captain C. L. C. de Robeck, who has been permitted to resign.

A STATEMENT has reached a contemporary that relief works had been started in the Mirzapore district to the south, but that no one would go to them for the best of reasons, that they were cutting as fine a crop as one would wish to see. It would not do however for Government to start relief works and then have no one at them, so the officials had to do a little *zubbardust*, and send chuprasses into the villages to drive the people there. They would not go without very full pay however.

THE writer of the "Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* remarks:—The way in which the famine is being bolstered up is a lesson in the art of Statecraft. By the most strenuous exertions the local officers have succeeded in getting rather more than one-fourth of the estimated number of starvelings on to the relief-works. But will any one believe that the offer of a full day's wages for a small fraction of a full day's work will attract none but the distressed? If so, I would ask him whence it is that in times of plenty, labourers are found to render a full day's work for the same wages?

SOME further details have reached the *Pioneer* in reference to the tiger accident, of which Mr. Jobling, of the 55th Regiment, was the hero. He seems to have shot the tiger at night. His shikaree declared the animal killed, and wished Mr. Jobling to go after it at once, but prudence suggested patience till daybreak, when the beast was tracked and appeared to be dead, but suddenly jumped up as Mr. Jobling approached, and though again shot through the head, managed to knock the officer down and fall over him. Mr. Jobling got clear of the brute, and it is said again reloaded with the help of a grass-cutter (the shikaree having bolted) and gave the tiger his finishing shot. Mr. Jobling was much mauled, and had to be carried into Roorkee.

FROM the last published approximate statement of gross receipts on Indian railways it appears that the total amount received on guaranteed lines from the 1st January to the 28th February in the present year was Rs. 1,53,69,283 against Rs. 1,33,39,337 from the 1st January to the 1st March 1873, or an increase of Rs. 20,29,946; divided as follows:—East India Main Line Rs. 15,82,203; ditto Jabbulpore Extension, Rs. 21,716; Eastern Bengal, Rs. 1,14,269; Oudh and Rohilcund, Rs. 1,19,990; Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, 5,02,645; and Carnatic, Rs. 391. Again the following lines show a decrease—Madras, Rs. 2,15,666; Great Southern of India Rs. 65 615; Great Indian Peninsula, Rs. 12,080; and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Rs. 17,907. The total amount received on the State lines for the same period was Rs. 1,01,251, or an increase of Rs. 55,393, divided as under: Calcutta and South-Eastern, Rs. 553; Rajpootana, Delhi District, Rs. 33,947; ditto Agra District, Rs. 15,459; Holkar, Rs. 1,120 (gross receipt from 22nd to 28th February); Khangam, Rs. 3,370 and Oomraotee, Rs 1,826. The only one of the State lines which shows a decrease is the Nulhatee to the extent of Rs. 882.

A CONTEMPORARY observes:—The Bengal Government lately wanted to make a remark for the benefit of the Government at Melbourne, on the subject of grooms coming up with Waler horses and left to resolve themselves in loafers in this country. It is interesting to trace the adventures of that remark. The Government of Bengal sent it to the Government of India. The Government of India sent it to the Duke of Argyll. The Duke of Argyll entrusted it to an Under-Secretary. The Under-Secretary at the India Office sent it to an Under Secretary at the Colonial Office, who passed it to Lord Kimberley, who forwarded it to Sir George Bowen, Governor of Victoria, who remitted it to his Chief Secretary. This was the man for whom the remark was intended. He answered it, expressing regret that he could not suggest any remedy for the evil complained of. His gentle pang of sorrow passed round the circuit like an electric shock, and was experienced in turn by Sir George Bowen, Lord Kimberley, the Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office, the Under-Secretary at the India Office, the Duke of Argyll, the Government of India, and the Government of Bengal. It is veryrefreshing to think records of the correspondence remain duly recorded at every stage of the journey. No one can be so insensible to the niceties of official routine as to fail in the warmest appreciation of the arrangements described. If anybody in Calcutta wants anything from Australia in a hurry, he should beg Sir Richard Temple as a favour to allow his letter to travel in a Government bag.

THE PARSEE MEMORIAL.

THE *Times of India* published yesterday morning nearly the full text of this memorial, excusing itself for doing so by the plea that we had given a summary of the memorial on Monday. Our summary was written out from notes taken by a reporter who attended the meeting at the "Allbless Bagh," and who never saw a copy of the memorial till it appeared in the *Times of India*. It was no breach of an honourable understanding on our part to publish the reporter's summary; in fact, both the other papers tried to do what we did. The object of the Parsee Committee, in asking the newspapers not to publish the full text of the memorial till next week, was to prevent a breach of etiquette by taking care that the local Government should see the memorial first of all. In the same spirit of regard for outward observances, the Parsee Committee seem to have refrained from discussing in the memorial the local Government's despatch to the Secretary of State, because, though a copy of it had been published in the newspapers, the Government had refused the Committee's request to have it formally communicated to them. It is obvious that this rule of etiquette would not forbid the publication in the papers of a summary compiled from a reporter's notes after the memorial had been read at a public meeting. The *Times of India*, infact, has no sort of justification to offer for the dirty trick it has played the other daily papers and the whole Parsee community.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 20TH MARCH.

THE Queen's Speech—"Captain" Brown at Bow Street—The Boat Race—Dr. Hayman's Case—The Return of the Troops from the Gold Coast—The Claimant, who is he?—Dr. Kenealy and the Benchers of Gray's Inn—Mr. Whalley's Rod in Pickle—and the Boy Duellists—are the topics of the week. The last shall be first. You will doubtless be surprised to read that we have a desperate band of fire-eaters in our midst. These desperadoes, who ridicule the pains and penalties, and who wipe out personal affronts in blood, are no less than a dozen of young gentlemen, not yet arrived at the "stick up" stage, pupils of the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Lincoln, who, instead of ending their little differences in black eyes and bloody noses, resort to powder and ball, which appeal to arms has brought one of the twelve into the dock before Mr. Baron Pollock. Two of these bellicose young gentlemen, Burns and Seagrave, quarrelled, originally it is said, about a young lady in short frocks, lace-edged drawers, and short stockings, who gave one her preference over the other at a dance. Truly, woman is at the bottom of every thing! Finally, a caricature was the cause of the rupture; which happened in this way. Jerrold Maurice Burn is the hero of my tale, is but fourteen years of age, and behaved in Lincoln assize dock with great firmness. A "gentleman," ten years old, had "cleared his honour," testified a dignified young gentleman of fifteen, so we all "were acting as men." Contrary to the private etiquette of this precocious academy, some gentleman had declined to "swop" a spinning top, a cake of Everton toffy, or a piece of hard-bake, for some other valuable consideration. The offender was arraigned before a miniature court, which Burn parodied in a comic drawing. This artistic production Seagrave tore to pieces. The insult was past apology; there must be a meeting; the customary hostile message was received and accepted, the seconds and time appointed; the weapons—pistols. These arms were purchased at a toy-shop for sixpence each. Powder was bought, bullets cast in a mould, and the pistols were duly loaded by the seconds; a lonely spot three miles from the city was selected, thirteen paces measured off, and at each end of the distance a peg was driven into the ground; at either peg these British lads took their stand, all the others "sitting in a row looking on." One! two! three! a handkerchief dropped, and the antagonists fired. Seagrave's pop-gun exploded in his hand, while he received a bullet in the ankle, a part of which lodged, and the wound has disabled him to this day. His school-fellows carried him home the long three miles, and Master Burn is for the present master of the situation, and it was wise on the part of the jury not to have made him the subject of a solemn verdict. In my time he would have been subjected to a process of flagellation on that part of his person in which the tenderest feelings of boys were then supposed to lie. Let us hope that the Rev. Mr. Smith will remember about sparing the rod and spoiling the child.

Whilst the Claimant is quietly picking oakum and losing flesh at Milbank his case has produced a flood of discontent. The whole family of the Ortons are at loggerheads Mr. Justice Mellor is at Rome, accusing the Tichborne trial of having ruined his health. The jury consider themselves much aggrieved because they are only to receive 300 gs. for their arduous and lengthened services. The action which ought or ought not to be taken with regard to Dr. Kenealy's behaviour still exercises the minds of the Benchers of Gray's Inn; and to make matters still more pleasant, Mr. Whalley has intimated his intention of preferring a charge against Mr. Hawkins to the Benchers of the Middle Temple for bringing allegations of dishonourable conduct against the M. P. without any instructions but with "the object and the result of making available his position as counsel for the prosecution for preventing a fair trial and defeating the ends of justice." Of the Claimant himself I send you a letter cut out from the *Hour*, and if you can make anything out of the convict it is more than I can, except that he is not Arthur Orton.

SIR,—The righter is the President of the Sailors Mission and knew Arther Orton quite well. He was the cause by Accident of the Top of my Thumb being cut off In August 1851. He made Atonement for this by giveing me a New Snuff Box hav-ing his name and breaking my spectitals. The Right-r Peirced his Ears with a Small Brad hall. They had being Preveously Pierced but was not safe. Saw his right hand cut open between the thumb and fore Finger by a girl of the Town. She answared to the name of Jane. She had been a Bdland Girl. Arther by the same girl had the top of his Little Finger cut off. The righter saw It done. I ask her the cause of such conduct. The answare was he will not give me my shilling I lent him Aue to Save further dispute I have four letters from him since 1851. I can Produce the dates of two, I gave him a New Testament, haveing my Own name and he being afraid of Loosing It he sent it back In 1860. But this I do know that Arther Orton h's Dead. I have seen this man times, but this man is not Orton. I have been In the Localaity over 28 years; I have the whole of the articals above-named.—Yours Most Resply

"Captain" Brown has been committed for trial, the bail, considering the accused's position in life, being prohibitory. Jean Luile, this Captain Brown, and the Claimant are a nice trio, and may all meet at Chatham or Portland.

Being unable to journey so far afield as Bristol I was tempted to run down to Newmarket to witness the break up of the late Baron Rothschild's racing establishment and the dispersal of his horses in training. It was a sad errand, and all collected round Mr Tattersall's rostrum felt that the tottering institution, the *Turf*, had lost one of its pillars. Hayhoe will soon have under his management an equally large training establishment, but its supporters will hardly possess the *prestige* or be of the calibre of the late Baron of lordly Mentmore. Hankering sadly after the Bristol Royal Steeple Chase with its 1,000 golden pieces of added money, still the "Metropolis of the Turf" afforded me the opportunity of killing two birds with one stone. I was enabled to take stock of the Lincoln and Brocklesby candidates and had a peep at Eccossais, Feu d'Amour, Couronne de Fer, Napoleon III., and a host of Darby and two thousand cracks in training there. A lovely spring morning invited us from our couches and to a "touting" expedition. We were up before the lark and in ample time to see the long strings of Tom Jennings, the Blosses, W. Arnull, Rayner, Alfred Hayhoe, Gilbert, Tom Brown,

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and others. As they filed out in scores from Graham Place at the top of the town I had a good look at both Newry and Napoleon III. Although a reputed roarer and a cripple to boot, when put up for sale last autumn with a reserve of £1,000 on him, the Champagne winner walked soundly enough, and no handsomer horse ever trod the Heath. Newry's gait was staring and nervous, indicative of having had too much of it, and no wonder, if, as it is stated, it be true that he has been sweated twice to-day *à la* H. H. Aga Khan. He was tried on Monday last, and of this ordeal there are two versions—one that he was beaten by Wedmore, the other that he won as he liked. I care not how it went, but this I know, that Mr. Fisher's colt will not be in it in the Lincolnshire Handicap. *Apropos* of this much-abused horse and his more abused owner, F. Webb has severed his connection with the stable and has joined the Russley stable as first jockey, on which Mr. Merry, who is now at Nice in very delicate health, has cause to congratulate himself. Tom Osborne, who rode Marie Stuart, has exchanged the yellow jacket for the green of Mr. Houldsworth, who is now his first master. Sir Joseph Hawley, having very much reduced his stud, has resigned his claim on Huxtable to Lord Portsmouth, and Mr. Gretton second. His lowest riding weight this season will be 7 st. 5 lb., and Newhouse 6 st. 6 lb., at which he will steer the Lemonade colt, 2lbs overweight, at Lincoln. Monsieur Lefevre's "turn-out" is the sight of Newmarket, and a grander or as numerous a string of thoroughbreds was never seen before in any one establishment. The only thing to be regretted about this huge stable is that the pick of it, on leaving the course, was sent across the Channel to swell the French studs. Flageolet has improved greatly in both looks and action, and now steals along so close to the ground and so extended that a German Count dryly remarked—"Why, that horse gallops on his belly!" All Jennings' old horses looked remarkably well, and he can muster Eole II., Roquefort, Manille, Combat, Trombone, Blenheim, Drummond, Houghton, Negro and Moissoneur—all good-looking animals, good performers, and as sound as the day they were foaled. Of the extensive batch of three-year olds Poudrière most takes the eye and has framed into a great slashing colt, and both Feu d'Amour and Miss Tots look well. Eccossais galloped half speed in cloths, but the late rain has made the ground all in his favour. A month's dry weather would, I feel certain, reduce him to a hopeless cripple. Novateur pleased me immensely, and I predict a great future for him. Leaving Jennings' lot I cantered over to have a look at Salvanos, who, stripped, went a rattling mile and a quarter, little gratifying to those who had taken liberties with him. His hind action had quite come back to him, but he scrambles as much as ever in front: still we know he can travel, and that too at express speed. Later on in the afternoon Mr. Savile and Colonel Forester arrived with Maidment and little Archer to put Wenlock and the Harlequin's dam colt through the mill for Lincoln. I did not see the gallop, but it transpired that Wenlock had "won anyhow." I however saw Eurotas, Newmarket's Grand National champion, go a good gallop with Mr. Thomas in the saddle, and he pleased everybody as did the lately arrived French favourite Marin. Cremorne is again the Cremorne of Ascot last year, but to save his curly hocks never breasts the hill. I do not envy Newhouse his mount at Lincoln on the Lemonade colt. He had to ride him with spurs, and the savage sulky brute showed so much temper as to throw himself twice on his knees in a praying position. In the evening we were favoured with a long look at Prince Charlie in his State room. The grand chesnut has let down in a remarkable degree, and during the season I shall expect to see him go not only faster but further than ever. Joseph Dawson believes that he has improved more since last autumn than at any period during the whole of his career. The Flat regularly swarmed with horses of every grade, from Derby, St. Leger, and other great winners, down to selling, steeple, and hurdle racers, and after the morning's work was done a saunter through the different stables and breakfast passed the time and managed to eke out the morning till the sale ring demanded our attendance. A smaller company of notabilities I never saw assembled, but it was the opening day of Parliament and the great day at Bristol. The foreign market had no representatives beyond those of Prussia, and Count G. Lehndorff (Director of the Imperial Studs of Graditz, and the Breeding Studs of the Province of Saxony) made the only bid for Marsworth, and secured him for 5,000 guineas. The colt goes to Trakehon in Western Prussia, where his services will be exclusively confined to the improvement of the breed of carriage horses and half breds. As he pranced into the ring he caused quite a sensation, and is beyond doubt one of the grandest specimens of the thorough-bred ever seen. Mr. Savile's offer to train him for any of the great Cup races was declined. To my mind Mr. Foy secured the pick of the basket in Pedometer, a two-year old by King Tom out of Miss Peddie, for 1,900 gs. Though not on a big scale he is a gem of the first water and a race-horse all over with immense power and quality. "Why, he'll carry you, Admiral!" remarked Mr. Tattersall. "Yes, and chuck me off, too!" was the reply. His legs will carry him through all that he may be required to do, for they are anatomical models. Tancred, barring a long straight weak neck, which is my abhorrence, is a splendid two-year old, full 16 hands high, with ample power and quality; his shape and relationship to Corisande excited Tom Jennings' cupidity, and the colt joined Mr. Lefevre's string at 1,300gs. Coomassie came with a great reputation—she is a beautifully level, square set filly, on a larger scale than her half-sister the "flying" Chopette—and went dirt cheap to Mr. Foy for 1,000gs., but I liked Pommelo by Lecturer out of Tomato quite as much, though buyers allowed the same gentleman to take her away for 300gs. A Mr. Davison purchased Velvet Lawn and King Log for India. Immediately after the Baron's sale Mr. Padwick's select few were brought to the hammer, and to set the matter of Couronne de Fer being touched in his wind, Mat. Dawson offered to run him against any three-year old in the world over the Rowley Mile for 1,000gs. next week. In spite, however, of this challenge and the undeniable good looks and size of the colt, for he now stands 16 hands high, and the well known fact that his owner had refused 6,000 gs. last autumn for him from a noble lord, the roaring propensities of his brothers Sibthorpe and Bismarck militated against him, and Lord Roseberry became his master for 2 500 gs. The colt is now at Islay under Dover's tuition. Packington went for little more than half the 1,650 gs. Mr. Padwick paid for him at Doncaster. So I presume we have seen the last of Mr. Bruton on the turf, and his retirement is to be regretted.

Seeing that the great race at Bristol was run in a storm of wind and rain, that the ground was so slippery as to be almost dangerous to ride over, that many refused and more fell, I may congratulate myself on having followed the Prince of Wales' good example and stayed away. The start is said to have been a wretched straggling affair, as if neither man nor horse of the score who stood shivering at the post cared to face the task set before them and brave the elements. Royalist, whose peculiarity is that no man in England can hold him, made the running for a mile and three-quarters and then elected to take a line of country of his own. Footman, the slovenly brute that he is, tumbled into the second fence. Horse after horse lost nerve and refused, those that dared face the obstacles fell over them except Merlin, Vintner, Dainty, and Scots Grey, whose grey muscular power and platter feet aided him in the deep slippery ground. At last Dainty rolled over a flight of hurdles and stunned his rider, and the big grey galloped in a quarter of a mile ahead of everything, Jerry and the peculiarly unfortunate Silvermere being ridden out for situations. Vintner fell when he was going well. In fact, the ground was in a terribly dangerous condition. Vintner's performance was considered so good that he has since been eagerly enquired after for the Grand National, and he is now quoted at but 15 to 1, for which my selection Reugny has friends at 20 to 1. Pato is much fancied for the Lincoln, but I still pin my faith on Andred.

Yesterday was the roughest weather the crews have yet encountered, there being quite a sea on in Cheswick and Corney Reaches, and in it the Oxonians pulled wonderfully well. The Cambridge boat shipped so much water that the men wisely returned home again. To-day is the highest tide of the year. After the race the crews dine together at the Criterion. There will be a race after all.

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, 11TH APRIL.

THE Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal has changed hands without either fuss or parade. Whatever in the way of either has occurred has been the outcome of the local and mofussil press. We were informed that the booming of certain guns at Fort William implied that Sir Richard Temple had entered upon his new functions as Lieutenant Governor, and that a solitary State carriage, attended by a small escort of the Viceroy's body-guard, which was seen driving towards Government House late yesterday afternoon, contained Sir Richard Temple on his first official visit to the Viceroy.

As regards Sir George Campbell's departure from amongst us no one seems to be particularly affected by it, excepting his European hairdresser, who relates to his customers with an irresistible pathos what a genial prolific head Sir George had. Saving this touching instance of public regard the general feeling indeed seems to be one of satisfaction and relief, both as regards Sir George Campbell's departure and Sir Richard Temple's appointment as his successor. It seems to be pretty generally understood that Sir Richard Temple's views on famine matters and other important subjects harmonize with those entertained by His Excellency Lord Northbrook, and, therefore, that all things affecting this Presidency will, for some time at least, work together for good.

The *Gazette of India* of to-day contains voluminous papers on the famine. It appears that Sir Richard Temple, in the course of his late tour, visited all the distressed tracts of country with the exception of Chota Nagpore, which he was prevented from visiting on account of the shortness of time at his disposal. His published minutes contain full and lucid statements as to the requirements of and general state of affairs in those districts. In a Government resolution, emanating from the Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department, the Governor General in Council acknowledges his obligations to Sir Richard Temple for his assistance in completing the arrangements to meet the famine, and the same resolution winds up with a rather dismal foreboding as to the "increasing distress which it is feared must be anticipated."

Mr. Hobhouse in his speech on the Criminal Procedure and Presidency Police Magistrates Bill, which he introduced at the last sitting of the Legislative Council, and which will come up again for discussion in two months, expressed his belief that on the republication of the Bill much criticism and controversy would ensue. I believe it was with regard to this measure and its application to Presidency Towns that the Calcutta Justices published a report some time in the end of last year. They then strongly opposed the introduction of the Bill into Calcutta, and urged that on theoretical grounds alone with reference to uniformity of procedure it was not by any means expedient to overturn a system which had been found for many years to work well and satisfactorily. They represented that the procedure laid down by the Bill was framed more to meet the requirements of the mofussil, where the jurisdiction of the magistrate was spread over a wide area, thus rendering impossible that despatch in the disposal of cases which characterises the procedure of Courts presided over by police magistrates. Mr. Hobhouse may, therefore, safely anticipate considerable criticism if the Bill is not found to meet the arguments which seem, on reasonable grounds to have been advanced against it.

The latest intelligence with regard to the Calcutta Municipal market is that the British Indian Association have appealed against the Bill at present under the consideration of the local Legislature. Mr. Hogg has, however, become so hardened, by long-continued opposition, that he will not lightly abandon the object he has in view, which appears to be to establish a market at all events and at any cost. He is probably strengthened by the knowledge that his action is approved of by both the Local and Supreme Governments, the former of which has appointed him a member of the Bengal Council, and the latter of which, it is said, approves generally of the principles of the proposed Municipal Law. As for the object of all this squabbling and heartburning—the New Market—the work of its completion seems to be going on with increased vigour, and in a few months more the whole building will be habitable. Sir Richard Temple went over the works a morning or two ago with Mr. Hogg, and appeared well pleased at the state of affairs.

I hear from good authority—in fact from one personally connected with the management of the accounts—that the East India Railway Co. is reaping a princely harvest from its traffic in the rice that is being transported to the famine districts. The Eastern Bengal Railway Co. is also realizing considerable profits, and the hackneyed saying is about the ill wind that blows somebody good is being strongly exemplified in the case of at least one joint-stock concern, namely, the Landing and Shipping Company, whose shares have run up beyond all anticipation on account of the rice traffic on the river.

I notice that there is a slight change made on the staff of the Viceroy. Captain Farmer, late A. D. C. to Sir George Campbell, is appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Captain DeRobeck's returning to his regiment.

COCKBURN'S UNITED SERVICE AGENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you or any of your numerous readers inform me what are the special advantages assured to subscribers to the above Agency? About three years ago I and many others were induced to advance Rs. 100 as a loan to the Society, being chiefly attracted by the assertion in the prospectus that money could be remitted to England at "par." Now, as far as I can discern, the only business carried on seems to be that of buying goods at a cheap rate on receipt of ready money, an advantage which seems to be offered alike to subscribers and non-subscribers, and from which there is no more to be gained (if so much) than a subscription to the Bombay Co operative Society would ensure at a cost of Rs. 5.

ENQUIRER.

JOURNALISTIC GOOD FAITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With remarkable disingenuousness, your local contemporary finds a justification, for its conduct in publishing the Parsee Memorial to Lord Salisbury, in the statement that it was "our intention to have withheld the publication of any portion of *our* copy of the memorial in accordance with the request of the committee appointed to prepare it—a request which we acceded to on the condition that our contemporaries were placed under similar terms. This, we are informed, was done, but one of them, in defiance of it, gave what purported to be a summary of the document in its yesterday's impression. This want of good faith releases us from our undertaking." Your contemporary seems to labour under some strange misconception, or affects to do it. Not a single copy, as far as I can learn, was furnished by the committee to any newspaper office; and this fact must naturally lead to the inference that what your contemporary calls "our copy" must have been surreptitiously obtained. If the committee desired to withhold the publication of the document, as I am assured they did and do still, it is very improbable they would first send your contemporary a copy of it and then sue to him for the terms of its publication. And unless they themselves supplied it, how would the committee know that he had had a copy in his possession? The supposition is absurd on the very face of it; and the committee are, I am told, making enquiries as to how your contemporary got the copy into his possession. With reference to the supposed "want of good faith," I need hardly do more than call attention to a passage in the report itself:—"It must be understood that the above imperfect outline, prepared from hurried notes taken by our Reporter during the reading of the memorial, does not profess to follow closely either the wording or the arguments used in it, but gives only a general idea of its contents." Those notes are at the disposal of your contemporary or any member of the committee who desires to inspect them. I had an undoubted right to use them as I chose, and with regard to them no condition whatever was imposed upon me.—I am, &c.

THE WRITER OF THE SUMMARY.

MUSICAL CRITICISM IN BOMBAY v. PARENTAL FEELINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have no hesitation in saying you are one of the most hard-hearted men alive. I will not apply to you the dignified wail from Shakspeare, "*He has no children*," but I may quote for your information what my friend the Duchess said about you, "He never was a mother." Your conscience must force you to acknowledge that the Duchess is right; you can conceal nothing from her keen eyes. How could you be so cruel as to hint that it is possible to have just a little too much of "infant phenomenon" exhibitions at our popular concerts? I believe you committed so terrible an indiscretion from sheer thoughtlessness and are sorry now for your fault, for surely you would have a heart of iron if you could stand unmoved in the presence of a tender-hearted parent wringing his eyes and blowing his nose in public in consequence of your inhuman criticisms. Mr. Mull has demonstrated a number of things in his letter in to-day's *Times of India*—a letter which probably is printed so prominently as it is to indicate that the entire staff, from the editor to the printer's devil, desire to be understood as using their handkerchiefs from sympathy with Mr. Mull's deeply-injured feelings. He has shown you how easy it is for taste in music to exist in a person quite apart from good taste in other matters; he has shown you what a sensitive plant is the heart of a doting father; he has taught you that no hen could spread her wings more readily to shelter her callow young than he can resent any allusion to the imperfections of his friends or his really clever little boy; and, moreover, to quote my friend the Duchess again, "he has demonstrated his right to play the part of my fren' Mr. Vincent Crummles, whenever he likes, and as long as that ere Hinfant hasn't come of age." Take my advice, Mr. Editor. Don't do it again. Ever yours,

DANIEL QUILP.

April 13.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

THE LATE FIRE AT SURAT.—The damage done to property by the fire of the 7th instant at Surat is estimated at Rs. 4,000.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—On Monday there were nineteen European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

THAKORES OF MORVEE AND LIMREE.—The young Thakores of Morvee and Limree, in Kattywar, have discontinued to attend the Rajcoomar College.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 11th April, was 51 feet; in the corresponding week last year it was 42 feet 5 tenths.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Bapoo Mulliappa, a bullock driver, got accidentally between two road rollers on Monday. He was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A LUNATIC.—On Monday last a European by name George Andrew Robinson was remitted to the Lunatic Asylum from the Strangers' Home, he being subject to fits of insanity and acts of violence.

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF SURAT.—A new Government pleader is to be appointed to conduct Government cases and public prosecutions in the Court of Mr. Parsons, Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat.

LIST OF JURORS.—A list of persons qualified and liable to serve as Jurors, in the High Court of Bombay, and prepared by the Clerk of the Crown was published in an extraordinary of the *Government Gazette* yesterday.

A WARNING TO CART-DRIVERS.—Twenty-seven cart-drivers were charged before the Acting Senior Magistrate yesterday with driving their bullock carts after dark, without lights, in Hornby Row, Fort, and were fined eight annas each.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE OF DHOOLIA.—Mr. M. C. Entee, who has been specially appointed in the City Survey Department at Surat, will shortly revert to his appointment as Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Dhoolia.

A NOTED THIEF.—A Hindoo named Hawdia Luxmon was convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday of stealing a quantity of cotton, belonging to one Tejpall Ramdas, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—William Martin, a seaman of the ship Liverpool, was charged before the Acting Senior Magistrate yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A VAGRANT.—Ralph Elliott, a European engineer, was yesterday charged before the Acting Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Constable Gough, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Esplanade Market Road on the body of one Dowluttia Myaja, a cart driver, who whilst driving his cart on Monday evening on the Market Road, accidentally fell off, when one of the wheels passed over his head, causing almost instantaneous death. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE LATE CENSUS.—According to the late census the population of Dhollerah amounted to 12,468, Prantej 8,741, Sanund 7 229, Patdee 6,320, Ranpore 5,796, Dakore 7,740, Mahudha 9,384, Ode 8,423, Samurkha 5,231, Unkleshur 9,414, Gujra 5,239, Dhundooka 9,782, Modasa 7,436, Madul 6,774, Burwalla 5,813, Memdabad 8 065, Oomreth 13,954, Anund 8,773, Chucklasee 7,081, Sarsa 5,218, Amode 6,125, and Randeer 10,280.

FIRE.—On Monday night a fire broke out among a quantity of straw stored at the end of a large chawl, situated on the Parell Road, opposite the Victoria Gardens. The fire was soon put out by the exertions of the neighbouring people. The Mazagon fire-engine in charge of Mr. Constable Boorer was on the spot shortly after the fire broke out, but it was not brought into any use. The damage done to the property is estimated at Rs. 50. The origin of the fire is not known.

QUINTUPLE EXECUTION AT TANNA.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a few particulars respecting the executions of five criminals on Monday morning at Tanna. Our correspondent says that, not having a taste for such exhibitions, he was not himself present on the occasion, but from what he has been told the unfortunate men met their fate very calmly—one of them, Gopala by name, seemed to be under the impression until the last moment that he would be reprieved and repeatedly asked that he might be taken to the lady of the Sessions Judge, who, he said, would surely get him respited. He also said that, if pardoned, he would reveal where a vast quantity of treasure was secreted; but he was told that as the sentence had been confirmed by the High Court and authorized by Government he had nothing further to hope. It is reported that he made known the place of concealment of the treasure to the Jail Superintendent, but this has not been confirmed. Three of the convicts suffered for barbarously murdering a neighbour in his sleep—one of them being prompted by revenge, a second by mercenary motives, and the third apparently took part in consequence of his being a relation of the first. The remaining two were executed for the murder of a man, in all probability at the instigation of his wife, who escaped owing to the absence of sufficient evidence against her. The men went with their victim to a tavern and, after making him insensible with drink, murdered him on their return towards home. The execution did not attract a very large crowd, there being less than 100 persons present.

Three other prisoners remain under sentence of death in the Tanna Jail for the murder of a Khote at Mahar at the foot of Mahableshwur. One of them, a Maratha, had an old quarrel with the Khote and hired the other two men to assist him. These latter turned Queen's evidence. It appears they waited in the compound of the murdered man's house until he came out after dinner to wash his mouth and when he had stretched his neck forward in the act, they struck him almost simultaneously on the back of the head and he died without uttering a word. One of the three is a mere youth and did not take an active part in the offence. The sentences on these men have not yet received the confirmation of the High Court.

CRICKET.

SCOTTISH EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY'S SCHOOL, BYCULLA, vs. THE FORT SCHOOL.

(*Communicated*).

ELEVEN past and present pupils of each of these schools met on the Esplanade on Saturday last to compete for supremacy in cricket warfare. A stranger cricketer from home would probably be a little astonished to see cricket played—and on the whole well played—between two school elevens under an Indian sun; and still more astonished at the comparative freshness of the players at the close of the game.

The fact has been made generally known, if it is not yet implicitly believed, that it is not exposure to the sun *per se* that is the great source of danger in India, but the conditions under which the exposure is undergone. Young fellows, like the twenty two players of last Saturday, who cannot have acquired—who will never acquire, it is to be hoped—the desire for "pegs" and other unnatural and injurious refreshments, are not likely to suffer from insolation. The light, loose, cricket dress, and the excitement of a cricket match, are additional elements of safety from the dreaded *coup*.

The Byculla eleven won the toss and elected to take the field. The Fort eleven sent Sheldon and A. Gordon to the wickets as their first representatives. Macdonald commenced with his slow round-arm bowling. Hannah bowling at the other end, secured the first wicket with a fast, twisting, under-hand ball. Robottom, who succeeded A. Gordon and his companion Sheldon, gave the fielders some trouble. When thirty runs had been scored, the bowlers changed ends. The change was attended with success, for Sheldon was soon afterwards caught out. Robottom did not stay long after his partner, one of the slows proving too much for him. His score of eighteen was made up of a five, two fours, a three, and singles. Muirhead, who went in second wicket down, played a long and steady innings before he succumbed to the slows. No other stand was made, and the innings closed for the total of sixty-six runs.

The Fort eleven soon took the field, the Byculla eleven sending in Hannah and Bhore to face the bowling of Muirhead (medium round-arm) and Pritchard (lobs.) From the three first balls of the slow bowler, Hannah made hits for four, two, and six, but was soon afterwards caught out by point in hitting at a short pitched ball. Maidment took the vacant place, and sent the first ball to leg for six. Bhore was immediately after stamped off the slows, Macdonald came in next, and saw five wickets fall whilst he amassed his score of thirty-three runs by good steady play. This score was made up of a leg hit for six, a drive for five, two cuts for four each, &c. As sometimes, happens in cricket matches, the two last men gave a great deal of trouble before they were dismissed. Wood and Taylor, to the amusement and delight of the batting eleven, and to the disgust of the fielders, added twenty runs to the score before Wood was caught out at point. The innings closed for ninety-five—twenty-nine runs ahead.

The second innings of the Fort eleven calls for no comment. The highest score was made by Pritchard from a single hit to leg, for which six runs were obtained. The total was thirty-six, thus leaving their opponents to make eight runs to win.

The Byculla eleven lost two wickets in the second innings before play stopped; and they were then seven runs ahead of their opponents, with eight wickets to spare—a very easy victory for Byculla.

Both elevens fielded somewhat loosely, but this is to be accounted for by the want of practice in the open field. When they learn to pick up and return the ball quickly, to run in to meet the ball, to allow for the twist of the ball when hit to leg or cover point, and to "back up," they will make good fielders. Even as they are, eleven chosen out of the twenty-two players would give some trouble to the "Union," or even the Bombay Cricket Club, before they were beaten.

The following are the full scores:—

FORT SCHOOL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
A Gordon, b Hannah	3	not out	3
H Sheldon, c Bhore b Macdonald	7	b Macdonald	4
G Robottom, b Macdonald	18	c Barclay, b Hannah	4
A Muirhead, b Macdonald	16	b Hannah	5
A D Sneaton, b Hannah	1	b Hannah	3
R Partridge, b Hannah	1	l b w, b Macdonald	0
H Pritchard l b w, b Hannah	8	b Hannah	6
M Jones, c McAfee, b Macdonald	1	b Hannah	0
R Liebswager, Macdonald	5	c McAfee, b Macdonald	2
E Gordon, b Macdonald	1	thrown out by Macdonald	2
A Anderson, not out	3	c Bhore, b Hannah	5
Extras	7	Extras	4
Total	66	Total	36

BYCULLA SCHOOL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
D Bhore, st Muirhead, b Pritchard	3		
R Hannah, c Patridge, b do.	13	b Robottom	0
F Maidment, c do. b Muirhead	8		
D Macdonald c do. b Robottom	33	not out	14
F McAfee, b Muirhead	3	b not out	0
W Newell, c Muirhead b Pritchard	2		
S Yeat, c and b Smeaton	5		
C Barclay, b Robottom	0		
C Plunket, b Pritchard	5		
H Wood, c Partridge b Robottom	15		
A Taylor, not out	6		
Extras	2	Extra	1
Total	95	Total for loss of two wickets	15

TREATMENT OF THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS PASSENGERS ON RAILWAYS.

THE Consulting Engineer for Railways, in a letter dated 24th December 1873, submits with Government Resolution No. 460, dated 7th May 1873, a letter from the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, and the replies of the authorities of the districts through which the G. I. P. Railway line passes, as to the manner in which native 3rd and 4th class passengers are treated on that railway. The following is the Government Resolution on the above, dated the 10th inst:—

RESOLUTION.—Government are willing to accept the statements of the Railway officials that there has been recently some improvement in the treatment of 3rd and 4th class native passengers, but there is still much to be done in the way of reform in this respect, and it is necessary that the agents, traffic managers, and other superior officers, should exercise a vigilant supervision over the acts of their subordinates in dealing with this class of travellers and visit with exemplary punishment all exhibitions of rudeness in speech or action and want of proper consideration. The number of trains running each day is usually so limited that the time for the sale of tickets can with ease, and ought to be, considerably extended and bodies of women and children should not be carelessly driven backwards and forwards along the platforms before the trains start. In carriages intended for long journeys, ample opportunity should be afforded for the satisfaction of natural wants, and a sufficient amount of space should be allotted to individual passengers. The number which each carriage is intended to contain should be inscribed in large letters outside the carriage, and on no account should this number be exceeded, and any guard or station master who permitted an excess of numbers should be punished. Proper lights should be provided in these carriages in the night, and satisfactory arrangement for the supply of water to the humbler classes of passengers should be made.

It is the interest of the Railway Company to study the moderate and reasonable requirements of the majority of those who travel, and who, in fact, are the class whose use of the railway chiefly contributes to the success of the undertaking, and H. E. trusts that the agents and managers of each railway, will use every exertion to remove all reasonable cause of complaint on this account.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. KILLARNEY, 1,060 tons, Captain J. O'Neill, sailed yesterday in ballast, and thirty deck passengers, for Kurrachee.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Rutnagherry—Mrs. Wilson and one lady. For diffrent ports—Forty-two deck passengers.

THE S. S TAGUS, 1,547 tons, Captain A. Tyson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (March 7th) calling at Port Said, via the Canal, with a cargo of 10,889 loose iron rails. She spoke the barque Sagaf, on the 4th April, in the Red Sea, in lat 14-48 N, long 42 55 E. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"H.R.H Prince Albert Victor thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—*T. M. Kendall, Medical Attendant to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.* "This food resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—*Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods for Infants.* "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hassall.* It combines the most valuable FLESH and BONE-FORMING SUBSTANCES, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently lead to rickety and idiotic condition. Savory & Moore's preparation has also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of the corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intractable diarrhœa. No boiling or straining required. Sold in Tins by Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Procurable of all Chemists and, Italian, Warehousemen throughout the World.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

THIS troupe gave their third representation at the Grant Road Theatre on Monday night, and they have by no means lost ground in public favour. The house was extremely well filled in all parts, and the audience expressed their gratification in repeated plaudits. There was an entire change of performance. Dave Carson appeared as the original Bengalee Baboo This is his favourite character piece, and most here are familiar with his very clever rendering of it. For our own part we must confess to a predilection in favour of his later edition of the Baboo's Experience in London. However, that is simply a matter of choice. The Burlesque Operatic Scena by Mr. J. C. Talbot, in which he appeared in female costume, was most favourably received, and an *encore* was vociferously demanded. The other performers had occupied the stage and were about to commence a quartette, but it was no use, the audience would not be satisfied until Mr. Talbot again made his appearance. The whole entertainment was spirited and good, and will be repeated this evening under the patronage of H. E. Admiral Cumming and the officers of H. M. S. Glasgow, whose presence alone will no doubt ensure a full house.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FRAUD UPON THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.

THE trial of the case against Christopher Addison Ramos, lately a book-keeper in the employ of the Bombay Gas Company, on charges of simple breach of trust, criminal breach of trust, and dishonest misappropriation, was resumed yesterday morning before Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the defence.

The evidence for the prosecution was continued and finished in about an hour.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the jury, said they would have seen upon the evidence that the prisoner's immediate superior must have known that he (prisoner) was in the habit of signing receipts for the accountant, perfectly *bona fide*. Mr. Scott, anxious to be considered a careful manager, did not admit that, and said that if he had known that prisoner signed receipts he would have dismissed him on the spot. Mr. Garwood's evidence showed that prisoner was in the habit of signing receipts, and that he had brought the fact to Mr. Scott's notice, but that Mr. Scott did not dismiss him (prisoner) upon the spot. No one could look at the receipt-books of the House of Correction and the St. Thomas's Cathedral without being struck at once that those in the Gas Company's office must have known that the prisoner was in the habit of signing receipts in the absence or by direction of the accountant. And the learned counsel would show that prisoner was in some instances directed to sign receipts. The learned counsel then commented upon the way in which some of the items had been entered in the books. It was improbable that the prisoner would make his first attempt in respect of such a large item as Rs. 843, because a large item would be more likely to be detected than a small item in the accounts. The same remark applied to the other item of Rs. 287. The evidence of the sepoy of the House of Correction showed that he handed the sum of Rs. 63 to Mr. Garwood, who gave him a receipt. The receipt, however, had been signed by the prisoner; and, the learned counsel submitted, the probability was that he (prisoner) was directed by the accountant, who received the money to sign it. The learned counsel asked the jury to infer from the evidence that the prisoner was in the habit of signing receipts for the accountant, although it might have been irregular to do so; and he asked the jury upon the evidence to say that the prisoner was not guilty.

His Lordship summed up the case at some length and commented upon the principal portions of the evidence.

The jury after a short consultation returned a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Inverarity drew the Court's attention to the state of prisoner's health, saying an affidavit would be prepared, if required.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, remarked that in cases where persons placed in position of trust, as the prisoner had been, were convicted, it had always been the habit for judges to pass a severe sentence. His Lordship said he had it in his power to transport the prisoner or sentence him to rigorous imprisonment for twelve years; but as the evidence showed he had not been in good health, his Lordship would pass a less severe sentence than he would have passed if he (prisoner) had been in good health. The sentence of the Court was that he be kept in rigorous imprisonment for three years.

THE "PARSEE PUNCH" CASE.

Nusserwanjee Dorabjee, editor and proprietor of the *Parsee Punch* newspaper, was charged with defamation in having published in his newspaper, between 27th November 1870 and 31st August 1871, divers imputations, consisting of cartoons, &c., against Mr Kaikhosroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper. Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Framjee, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Dr. Dallas, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Pherozshaw said the prosecutor had received a letter of apology from the defendant; and he now wished to withdraw the prosecution.

His Lordship said he had read all the articles and all the strictures in the *Parsee Punch*, and had seen all the cartoons; and he thought the best thing would be an amicable settlement. The proper course would now be to enter a verdict of acquittal.

Mr. Pherozshaw said his client had got a written apology, which he would read, as he felt some difficulty as to the course proposed.

Mr. Ferguson objected to his friend reading the apology. The matter had been settled, and the Court had nothing to do with the details.

Mr. Pherozshaw said the settlement was conditional on the letter of apology. The defendant admitted in that letter having defamed the prosecutor; and the learned counsel did not see that a verdict of acquittal would be quite consistent with the letter.

His Lordship said a *nolle prosequi* could not be entered unless on the motion of the Crown or the Advocate General; and the only other course open was to enter a verdict of acquittal. The defendant had entered into recognisances to appear and answer the charge, and he must be released from those recognisances.

Mr. Pherozshaw asked for time to consider the matter, which, he said, would be mentioned again to his Lordship. Half an hour afterwards he appeared again and agreed to a verdict of acquittal being entered.

The defendant, who was allowed to stand behind his counsel—not in the dock—was formally given in charge to the jury. No evidence was offered for the prosecution; and the jury having returned a formal verdict of not guilty, the defendant was discharged.

We have been furnished a copy of the letter of apology, dated 11th inst., from the defendant to the prosecutor. It is as follows:—

"SIR,—I stand committed to take my trial at the present Sessions on the charge of having defamed your character in a paper called the *Parsee Punch*, of which I am the proprietor and editor. While the proceedings in respect of the above matter were in course of investigation before the Police Court, I instituted cross proceedings against you and the proprietors of the *Rast Goftar* on charges of defamation against me. These latter proceedings have been summarily dismissed by the Senior Magistrate of Police. With respect to the case against me, I now fully acknowledge the libellous nature of the attacks I have directed against you and am aroused to the improper nature of such conduct. As the only reparation now in my power, I tender to you my amplest apologies and most sincere regrets for the libels I published against you, and you may rest assured that they will never be repeated."

The following cases were heard before his Lordship and a second common jury:—

ROBBERY NEAR THE BANDSTAND.

Nuthoo Crusnajee, Gainoo Shakoo, Sewa Mahadoo, and Narayan Muljee were charged with robbery, theft, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.

Merwanjee Pestonjee, a Persian Parsee priest, went on the evening of the 6th February last to pray on the beach near the Bandstand, having had in his pocket a currency note for Rs. 500 and some receipts. At some distance from the prosecutor three or four other Parsees were going to and fro; and three Ghattees were sitting on the beach at a distance. Prosecutor, after saying his prayers, took a walk towards Colaba by the new road. As he returned, he saw five Ghattees standing in the road; but he did not think he could recognise them. One of the men went up and spoke to him, saying "Sett, where are you going?" He said he was going into the Fort. Four of the men then caught his hands, while the fifth man put his hand into prosecutor's pocket and took out the pocket-book. They then ran away towards Colaba. He pursued them crying out "Thief, thief," and caught one man by the cloth which he had wrapped round his head, but the latter let go the cloth and escaped. Information was given to the police and prisoners were arrested the next day, when prosecutor identified the first prisoner as the person who took away his pocket-book. He went to the Savings' Bank and got the number of the note for Rs. 500 which he had drawn that morning. Three of the prisoners had been arrested at Mahim in the act of trying to change a note for Rs. 500, which was afterwards identified as the note which prosecutor drew from the Bank.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution. His Lordship told the jury there was no evidence against the fourth prisoner; and he was accordingly acquitted and discharged. The other three prisoners were adjudged guilty and were sentenced to be imprisoned, the first prisoner for three years and the second and third for two years each.

HOUSEBREAKING BY NIGHT.

Shewa Narayen and Babajee Bulwunt were charged with housebreaking and theft of the property of Sorabjee Manockjee, a coachman in the service of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday. The first prisoner pleaded guilty. He was a ghorawalla in the same employ and had been dismissed for theft. On the 20th February last, prosecutor saw the two prisoners in the compound of his master's bungalow near the stables. On the morning of the 21st, he found the door of his coachloft open and missed property of the value of Rs. 265. Information was given to the police, and the prisoners were arrested. The second prisoner gave up Rs. 55 in silver.

The jury acquitted the second prisoner, against whom the evidence was rather weak, and he was discharged. The first prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months.

THE KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.

THE criminal trial in this case came on for hearing yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West. Twelve of the Special Jury had been summoned, from whom two assessors might be chosen to try the case along with His Lordship, and of these three being absent His Lordship ordered that they should show cause on Friday next why they should not be fined for their absence. The Advocate General with Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Branson appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Starling appeared for prisoners No. 1 and 5 Mr. Pigot for Nos. 2 and 3, Mr. Mayhew for No. 4, Mr. Lang for No. 6, and Mr. Inverarity for Nos. 7, 8, and 9. It was originally intended that the nine prisoners in this suit, Dulsookh Hurgovind, Agursing Dazeraj, Suthoobhoy Nathabhoy, Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, Bai Shri Roopalibai Bhungvutsing, Pitamber Mooljee, Dewkurn Adekum, Bapoolal Mooti, and Khooshal Jaitha, should be placed on their trial together, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 being charged with abduction with intent to secret and wrongful confinement, No. 5 with cheating by personation, No. 6 with abetment of cheating by personation, and No. 7 8, and 9, with abetment of forgery.

At the sitting of the Court, however, His Lordship said that on reading the charges it had suggested itself to him that they might be applied separately, possibly with advantage to the prisoners. He did not know what view the prosecution took, but it appeared to him that the evidence was distinct against the different prisoners in at least three instances.

The Advocate General said that was the view he took.

His Lordship—If you have any suggestion to make I shall be glad to hear it.

Advocate General—It seems to me that there are three distinct cases. There is a case of cheating by personation, which appears to me on the face of the deposition to be shown against Roopalibai and Pitamber. That is a perfectly distinct case upon the depositions. Then there is another case against Agursin Bhaishunker, Suttoobhoy and Dulsukram, of making away with a witness. Then there is another case against the rest of the accused of abetment of forgery. I think it would only be occupying the time of the court unnecessarily if these three cases were tried simultaneously.

His Lordship: My impression is, on reading the depositions, that the accused would rather be benefitted than otherwise by being tried separately.

Mr. Starling for prisoners No. 1 and 5 said he thought it would be very convenient to have the charges tried separately and it would greatly shorten the length of the proceedings.

The other counsel for the defence concurred in this opinion.

His Lordship—The next question is the order on which these charges should be taken.

The Advocate-General suggested that the charge against Roopalibai and Pitamber Mooljee should be heard first.

His Lordship—Is there any suggestion about any alterations which might be made in the charges.

Mr. Starling—I should object at the present moment to any alteration in the charges. I submit it is not competent for your Lordship at present to make any alteration except under one circumstance. Section 445 of the Code says any court may either upon the application of the accused person or upon its own motion amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is passed. At the present time I submit the proceedings have not commenced. If your Lordship looks at the next section, the only case in which the Court can frame a new charge before the proceedings have commenced, is when the prisoner is committed either without any charge at all, or a charge which the Court considers improper. In the present circumstances it can hardly be held that the charge is upon the face of the proceedings before the Magistrate improper. Whether it is tenable or not is another matter, but it is not improper; therefore your Lordship cannot alter the charges until the proceedings have commenced.

His Lordship—What is your *locus standi* at present?

Mr. Starling—If I am not entitled to appear as representative here of my client I am entitled to appear as *amicus curiæ*. At the same time your Lordship has already acknowledged my *locus standi* by asking if there was any suggestion which might be made.

His Lordship said that the alteration was merely a suggestion made by the Advocate General. The responsibility of making the alteration rested entirely with the Court. Unless Mr. Starling had some authority to cite which would debar him from receiving the suggestion of the Advocate General, he should certainly receive it.

Mr. Starling contended that unless the charge was absolutely improper, the Court should commence the trial on that charge; and then even in the course of the trial, if the Court saw that other charges might be added so as to further the ends of justice, then it might add them. Section 237 laid down that when the Court was ready to commence the trial, the charge should be explained to the accused person, and he should be asked if he was guilty; then if he did not plead guilty, the trial should proceed. Therefore the commencement of the case was the calling upon the accused person to plead to the charge which had been framed against him by the magistrate. Section 445 did not come into operation till the evidence had begun to be taken.

His Lordship—Then it comes to this, that if the Court considers the charges not well framed, it must first have up the accused to plead to the charges it considers improperly framed, and after going through that solemn form frame another charge.

Mr. Starling—No, my Lord. What I am seeking to lay before the Court is this, that if the Court considers a charge improper——

His Lordship—Any charge is improper if a more proper one can be framed.

Mr. Starling—If the charge is sustained on the face of the evidence it is a proper charge. If any other charge was framed which was not sustained on the face of the evidence, that would be an improper charge. Improper does not mean that it might be possible for a more skilfully framed charge to have been drawn, or that other charges might have been framed upon the evidence. I submit that an improper charge is one not sustainable under any circumstances upon the evidence which has been taken before the magistrate. If the charge sustainable on the evidence which appears in the depositions is a proper charge, and the Court is limited by the Code from framing other charges till the accused has pleaded, and till the evidence has begun to be gone into: and for this reason, even if the charge is framed loosely, the accused might plead guilty on that charge, and the Court might act on the plea and pass judgment.

His Lordship said he thought section 446 gave the Court full discretion to modify a charge at any stage of the proceedings. The word improper was a relative term, and if one charge was more proper than another the other was relatively improper, and the intention was that the Court should have the fullest discretion in modifying a charge so as to meet the circumstances of the case before it. It did not occur to him that the charge against Roopalibai and Pitamber required material modification, although the charge against one of them might be made somewhat more clear; yet if there was any suggestion the Advocate-General had to offer he might carry it out.

The Advocate General—The modification I propose to make in the charge against Roopalibai is this. The magistrate's charge is in these words (Reads.) Now, my lord, upon that charge there is an averment that Raisingjee was deceived. The offence would be sufficiently constituted if the charge were that the accused attempted to deceive. Then again the averment is that the Thakore of Koowa was induced to consent that Roopalibai should retain possession of the Koth Estate. I therefore ask that this charge might also be amended so as to include some such averment as this, that the accused by thus cheating by personation did attempt to induce the Thakore of Koowa to omit to assert his right to the Koth estate. After the words "Koth estate," I also propose to insert the words to omit to assert his right of succession to the Koth estate. The charge against Pitamber will also have to be similarly modified.

His Lordship—It appears necessary that the charge against Pitamber should contain an averment that the offence was committed in consequence of such abetment, which is omitted in the charges framed by the magistrate.

His Lordship then chose T. Benn, Esq., and Dadabhoy Sorabjee, Esq., as assessors.

Roopalibai, who was concealed in a room adjoining the Court, behind a cloth screen, (as a substitute for a purda), was then charged with having, about May or March 1873, cheated by personation by knowingly substituting the son of one Poonja Jetha for her own son, deceased, and thereby deceiving Raisingjee, the Thakore of Koowa, and fraudulently inducing the said Raisingjee to let her retain the Koth estate, and omit to assert his right to the same, which he would not have done if he had not been so deceived, and that she thereby committed an offence punishable under section 419 of the Penal Code. Roopalibai was also charged with attempting to commit the above offence.

Pitamber Mooljee was charged with abetting Roopalibai in the commission of the above offences.

Both prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The Advocate-General then asked his Lordship if he should at once proceed to call evidence or should first briefly state the facts of the case.

His Lordship thought it would give the assessors a better idea of the case if the Advocate-General addressed the Court first.

The Advocate-General then said—I shall occupy a very short time in stating the very few facts I have to state. The charge is one of cheating by personation, or attempting to cheat by personation, and that charge is made out when it proved that an individual either himself or herself attempts to substitute or knowingly substitutes one person for another. The charge is that Roopalibai knowingly substituted or attempted to substitute one child for another. Now the main feature of the case may be summed up by four or five facts. Roopalibai is the widow of one Bhugutsinjee Carsetsingjee, Thakore of the Talookas of Koth and Sanund, in the zilla of Ahmedabad. Her husband died on the 4th of February 1869, leaving his widow, Roopalibai, as may be assumed for the purposes of the case, pregnant. She was after the death of her husband delivered of a male child, and in the following year, that is in October 1870, she obtained from the District Court at Ahmedabad a certificate of administration to the estate and effects of her son, Rumalsingjee, and an appointment as guardian to the person of that son. Under the bond in each of these two appointments, the certificate of administration and the certificate of guardianship, she practically got into her hands during the minority of her son the whole of the estate of her husband, and it is a material fact in the issues which have to be tried, as to whether or not the substitution of one child for another, with which she is charged, was not done for the purpose that she might retain in her control the revenues and authority which she had under these certificates of administration and guardianship. You will see that, supposing her child had died, that certificate of administration and guardianship would at once become inoperative. It would only be while the child was alive that she would have the management of this estate. The case for the prosecution is this, that her own child died, and it therefore became important, in order that she might retain in her hands the estate she enjoyed, that some other child should be substituted for it. It is alleged that a brother of Roopalibai's after the death of the child Rumalsingjee, was sent into the country adjoining the zilla of Ahmedabad, and among other places, to a village which is, I think, in the Gaekwar's territory, or at least in foreign territory. There they got hold of a man named Poonja Jetha, who was the father of four children. One of them considered to be a boy who might be satisfactorily substituted for the dead child of Roopalibai. He was accordingly purchased from his family, and carried off by the emissaries of Roopalibai to Koth and then taken into the durbar, that is the residence of Roopalibai, and actually given into her hands by one of the witnesses, who will be called before you. He will tell you that when they arrived at Koth the question arose who was to take this child into the durbar, and no objection being taken to him he went in, and Roopalibai received him saying "Wah! wah! you have done me a good service." He was sent away the next morning, and received ten rupees and a coat, and was so pleased that a few days afterwards he accompanied Roopalibai to a temple where she went to perform some religious observances, so he had ample opportunity of noticing her. The evidence we shall bring will show that this child having been so brought into the durbar, has never been returned to its parents, and so far as appears from the evidence is there now. These are the principal facts of the case I shall have an opportunity later on for discussing the evidence more at length, therefore I will not do more now than mention these facts in order that you may consider the circumstances of the case, and the inducements there would be for a person in the position of Roopalibai to conceal the death of her child. The charge against Pitamber is that of abetment; and the evidence, as I have already said, comes to this, that he was one of the emissaries of Roopalibai, and actually went to the place where the child was obtained.

The rest of the day was occupied in hearing evidence for the defence.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Gramvarta Prakashika* of the 28th March states, that on the 17th March last, a fearful fire broke out at Julpigoree, which burnt down a considerable part of that place. Articles to the value of about Rs. 2,00,000 were lost. Several shops, the public library, the bungalows of the Commissioner and his personal assistant, and a great portion of the bazaar, have been destroyed. The writer praises the Deputy Commissioner of the place for his noble efforts to check the progress of the fire.

VISIT OF HIS HONOR THE NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR TO THE NEW AND OLD MARKETS.—His Honor Sir Richard Temple, accompanied by Mr. Stuart Hogg, Dr. Tonnere, and other gentlemen, paid a visit yesterday morning to the new Municipal Market and the Dhurmtolah Bazar. The sudden appearance of so great a personage in the two markets created quite a sensation among the butchers, who left their stalls, and formed a regular procession, following the visitors wherever they went. The purchasers had to wait till the party left, for they could not be attended to. Sir Richard was quite pleased with the appearance and arrangement of the new market, and various were the speculations as to the object of the visit to the old market.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA COMMERCE.—The Commercial Guide for Calcutta shows that during the month of March last there was an increase in the value of merchandise imported as compared with March 1873 of Rs. 55,02 782 and in bullion and specie imported of Rs. 35,88 145. The increase is chiefly due to copper, iron, wrought metals, and rice, whilst cotton twist and yarn, British piece-goods, and woollens, show a considerable decrease. In the value of merchandise exported there was an increase of Rs. 15,41,336, but a decrease in bullion and specie of Rs. 21,92,366. The items showing the principal increase are cotton twist and yarn, piece-goods, woollens, gunny-bags, indigo, jute, jute-cuttings, shellac, castor-oil, opium, chassam, skins, and tea, whilst raw-cotton, rice, and linseed, all show a large decrease. There was a decrease in the customs collections both in imports and exports, but a large increase in the salt collections, leaving a nett increase in the month of Rs. 34,495.—*Id.*

KILLED BY BEARS.—A correspondent informs us that a man of the Koorumber caste met a shocking death a few days ago, in being torn to pieces by bears in a sholah near Tyemuliay. It seems that the deceased was one of a gang of coolies who were going to work on an estate, and that for some purpose or other he got ahead of his companions, and was lost sight of for a short time. On the gang suddenly turning a corner of the sholah, to their horror and amazement, they saw the dead body of their comrade lying on the ground, frightfully mangled and torn. From the foot-prints near the spot, as well as from the fact of two bears having been recently seen in the neighbourhood, it was concluded that the unfortunate man was destroyed by these animals. On receipt of the intelligence, a European gentleman residing near the estate went in search of the depredators, but has so far failed of meeting them.—*Neilgherry Courier.*

CHANGES IN THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to notify the following changes in the classification, designation and staff salaries of the several Ordnance manufacturing agencies in India:—

In the Bengal Presidency, the Harness and Saddlery Depot at Cawnpore and the Small Arm and Ammunition Factory at Dum-Dum will be formed into separate manufacturing agencies, and the officers in charge will no longer be borne on the graded list of the Ordnance Department.

These agencies will be styled factories, *viz.*,—

The Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore;
The Gun Carriage Factory at Futtehgurh;
The Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore;
The Harness and Saddlery Factory at Cawnpore;
The Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Dum-Dum:

and the officers in charge will be designated Superintendents.

To three out of the five factories a staff salary of Rs. 750, and to the remaining two of Rs. 600 per mensem will be assigned, in addition, as at present, to the regimental pay and allowances of rank, the salaries being assigned according to seniority of appointments.

In the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, the manufacturing agencies will also be styled factories and the officers in charge designated superintendents as in Bengal, with a staff salary of Rs. 600 per mensem, in addition to regimental pay and allowances of rank. In the Bombay Presidency the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee will be formed into a separate agency, and the officer in charge will cease to be borne on the graded list of the Department. With a view to providing a reserve of officers who have been trained to a practical knowledge of the working of the various manufacturing establishments, and who will thus be qualified to take charge of them, if at any time temporarily vacant, five young officers of Royal Artillery will be appointed under the designation of "Assistant Superintendants" to be attached to factories in the three presidencies, the term of appointment being for three years. The staff salary will be Rs. 150 per mensem for the first year and Rs. 200 for the succeeding years, should they be favourably reported upon and pass such tests as may be laid down.

These officers are not to be considered available for

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executive employment in the department and will ordinarily rejoin their batteries at the expiration of their tour of staff service.

Three of these assistants will for the present be allotted to Bengal and one to each of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay.

The staff salaries of the Deputy Inspectors General will be in Bengal Rs. 800, and in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies Rs. 600 per mensem, in addition, as at present, to regimental pay and allowances, the officers of the other grades receiving the same staff salaries as at present.

For the future, and pending further orders, the regular establishment of the several Ordnance Departments will be as follows :—

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
Inspector General ...	1	1	1
Deputy Inspector General ...	1	1	1
Commissaries, 1st Class ...	3	2	2
" 2nd " ...	2	2	2
" 3rd " ...	3	3	3
Total	10	9	9

The Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance in Bengal is not included in the above scale and will, as heretofore, be extra to the establishment and borne as a supernumerary on the grade to which he may belong, in order to regulate his departmental standing.

With reference to G. G. O. of this date, Major J. Stewart and Major A. Walker, Commissaries of Ordnance, 1st Class, are appointed to be Superintendents of "the Harness and Saddlery Factory" and of the "Small Arm Ammunition Factory," respectively. The names of these officers will be removed from the graded list of Commissaries in Bengal.

Captain R. Bazett and Lieutenants S. Murray and A. F. Fletcher, of the Royal Artillery, are appointed to be "Assistant Suprintendents of Factories" in Bengal.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Major T. Nicholl, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class (on furlough), to be Superintendent of the Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore, *vice* Colonel H. H. Maxwell, C. B., whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Major D. J. Welsh, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, to officiate as Superintendent of the Foundry and Shell Factory during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major T. Nicholl, or until further orders.

Captain R. F. Lewis, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, and Officiating Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, to be Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, *vice* Major Welsh, who is permitted, at his own request, to revert to the effective list of his grade.

With reference to the foregoing General Orders, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following alterations and promotions in the Ordnance Commissariat Department, Bengal, to complete the establishment :—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Major C. Hunter, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, and Officiating 1st Class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, *vice* Major T. Nicholl.

Major F. V. Eyre, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, *vice* Major J. Stewart.

Captain C. Cowie, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, and Officiating 2nd Class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, *vice* Major Eyre.

Captain S. Cargill, Royal Artillery, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, *vice* Captain Cowie.

Captain G. Lamb, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, during the period Major Welsh is employed in the Cossipore Factory.

Captain J. A. S. Colquhoun, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, *vice* Captain Lamb, officiating in the 1st Class.

Captain R. Bazett and Lieutenant S. Murray, Assistant Superintendents of Factories, will as a special case continue to officiate temporarily as Commissaries of Ordnance, 3rd Class, *vice* Captain Colquhoun and Captain S. Cargill (on leave) but will join the Factories to which they may be attached on being relieved of their present duties.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,—dated Calcutta, the 8th April 1874.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor-General in Council has considered the 14th Special Narrative, submitted on the 2nd instant, of the drought in Behar and parts of Bengal, and the letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 2688 S. R of the 6th instant, forwarding a Note reviewing the allotment of grain to each district and the arrangements for its transport, together with Minutes by Sir Richard Temple, summarising the present relief arrangements in the distressed divisions of Behar and Rajshahye.

The Narrative, with the Lieutenant-Governor's observations and instructions, has been published in the *Gazette of India*. The same publicity will now be given to these subsequent communications.

Sir George Campbell has been obliged, on account of the state of his health, to resign the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and it is the gratifying duty of the Government of India to acknowledge the zeal and ability with which His Honor has from the first devoted himself to the arduous task of conducting the operations for the relief of distress. The Governor-General in Council desires particularly to record his high appreciation of the manner in which Sir George Campbell personally directed and supervised the relief organization on the occasion of his recent visit to North Behar.

The Governor-General in Council further desires to take this opportunity of expressing his entire concurrence in Sir George Campbell's acknowledgement of the obligation of the Government to Sir Richard Temple for the great energy and administrative power which he has shewn in co-operating with the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of completing the arrangements to meet the famine.

The Government of India have also to record their cordial recognition of the zealous and efficient services of the Commissioners of the Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Rajshaye Divisions, and of the other officers mentioned by the Lieutenant-Governor and Sir Richard Temple.

It is not impossible that contingencies may arise which will place still greater strain upon the resources of the State, and call for additional exertions on the part of the officers of Government. But His Excellency confidently relies upon every officer doing his duty under a strong sense of the responsibility devolving upon him during the period of increasing distress which, it is to be feared, must be anticipated.

(True Extract.)

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

From C. Bernard, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Revenue, Agricultural, and Commerce Dept.

With reference to paragraph 16 of the last special Narrative, which contained a promise to submit a Note showing the whole allotments of grain to the distressed districts, and reviewing the transport arrangements and their working, and also to submit Minutes by Sir Richard Temple, summarising the present relief arrangements of the three very distressed divisions, I am now directed to submit these papers.

They consist of—

(*a*) Summary of allotments and transport arrangements with a Minute by Sir Richard Temple on the carrying power of the railway, written with reference to the above.

(*b*) The letter of Sir Richard Temple's Secretary, No. 121, dated 31st March, with Sir Richard's Minutes, Nos. 52, 63, 64, 65 and 66, reviewing the relief arrangements of the Dinagepore, Patna, and Bhagulpore Divisions, and of the country generally, with a reply, No. 2060, dated the 2nd April, conveying to Sir Richard Temple the Lieutenant-Governor's warm acknowledgments for the assistance which he has rendered to the Government of Bengal during Sir George Campbell's incumbency.

2. The last Narrative has placed the Government of India in possession of the most recent information regarding the state of the country and the progress of relief arrangements, and the instructions issued by the Lieutenant-Governor after seeing for himself the worst parts of the country.

Nothing has since occurred to alter the views given in the Narrative. We have still reason to hope that, so far, our greatest difficulties are confined to the Tirhoot district, and the more recent accounts from thence are favourable. In a telegram just received Mr. Metcalfe says :—" Nothing like starvation is apparent. Village relief in hands of headmen. Working number on Bahera road twenty-six thousand* only; on Mudhoobunnee works two lakhs † Employing Ressaldars in disciplining mobs (*i. e.* of laborers). Public health good. Baiparees increasing imports. Water-supply everywhere deficient. Village after village searched for hungry people. Mudhoobunnee, Nareya, Durbhunga circles all formed. Can honestly say famine well in hand."

3. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the enclosed transport note will satisfy the Government of India that the local transport arrangements as a whole are now extremely efficient and that the carrying power is only limited by the carrying power of the railway. The Government of India will probably consider that question in connection with Sir Richard Temple's note on the subject and my letter No. 208 S.R of this date, submitting the question whether certain further quantities of grain are to be procured from the North-Western Provinces.

4. Sir Richard Temple's Minutes, attached to his Secretary's letter No. 121, set forth very clearly in precise and statistical form the various arrangements made for supply of grain transport and relief machinery. Sir Richard Temple very justly praises the judgment, discrimination, and assiduity displayed by Mr. S. Bayley, Commissioner of the Patna Division, in the discharge of the extraordinarily difficult duties which have devolved on him; and he commends the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. J. Hewitt. He cordially acknowledges the services of Mr. G. N. Barlow, Officiating Commissioner of Bhagulpore, and brings specially to the notice of Government the very valuable services rendered by Mr. H. Hankey, as Special Superintendent of Transport. He speaks in terms of high commendation of Mr. W. LeF. Robinson, in special relief charge of the four northern districts of the Rajshahye Division. In all the above praises the Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs.

5. The time has now come when the present Lieutenant-Governor must shortly surrender his office. He is compelled to do so at a time when the country is unhappily placed in a very critical position; but he hopes that the papers submitted with the last Narrative and with the present letter will show that, under the direction and control of the Government of India, the Government of Bengal has made very large, and generally successful, provision to meet the calamity which has befallen the country; and Sir George Campbell trusts that in handing over the administration to a successor who has already so largely and so ably assisted him, he does so under circumstances which give fair hope that this Government, administered by the energetic and competent hands of his successor, and supported by the large means which the Government of India has so freely afforded, may be able successfully to carry the people through the time of trial with no greater suffering than is inevitable under such a dispensation of Providence.

6. It has been explained that the present season so far promises very favourably. Accounts have just been received of a very beneficial fall of rain in the North Bengal Districts, and at this moment the appearance of the weather gives hopes of a further fall, which would be peculiarly opportune and beneficial after much land has been prepared and some crops sown in Bengal, and the rubbee harvest has been reaped and garnered in Behar.

7. If the season in Bengal should be favourable, the ensuing months being showery, as a season so commenced often is in Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor would hope that, after the provision which has been made for supplying the distressed districts and maintaining a reserve, the condition of the people in the greater part of Bengal Proper may not be greatly changed for the worse.

In the parts of Behar where the rubbee harvest has for some weeks given employment to the people, we must expect a large accession to the numbers for whom employment and relief provision must be made between the end of the rubbee harvest and the rains. But if the unusual drought is followed by early rains, as is frequently the case, that period will not be very long; and when good rains commence, we may expect that, in all districts not reduced in an extreme degree, the people will of their own accord betake themselves to agricultural pursuits.

There remain the large tracts of North Tirhoot, and other more limited tracts, where, there being little or no rubbee, the people have come on our hands at a comparatively early period in very large numbers. It is the Lieutenant-Governor's earnest hope that the measures which have been adopted will suffice to meet the vast amount of distress existing in those tracts; but he does not doubt that this distress can only be met by very earnest and sustained effort, which he surely believes will not be wanting.

Sir George Campbell trusts, then, that by the mercy of God, the people, whom he leaves in very good hands, will be saved from starvation.

8. Sir George Campbell is under very great obligations to many of the officers who have assisted him in the efforts which for the last six months he has made to meet the threatened famine; but at a time when the work is unfinished, he feels that he cannot ask for them the acknowledgment of the Government of India. He will, therefore, not here attempt to specify those who have in his opinion so far done well, beyond the concurrence in Sir Richard Temple's praises of certain officers which he has above recorded, but he will leave a note on the subject with his successor, who will hereafter be in a position to estimate the services of the various officers as a whole.

Summary of allotments and arrangements for transport of Government grain to distressed districts brought up to latest intelligence received to end of March.

1. The allotments of grain to the distressed districts according to the latest revisions are :—

	Md.	Md.
Patna ...	67,500	
Gya ...	2,20,000	
Shahabad and Soane Circle ...	3,47,000	
Tirhoot ...	42,00,000	
Sarun ...	5,30,000	
Chumparun ...	10,00,000	
Monghyr ...	3,78,000	
Bhagulpore ...	7,30,000	
Purneah ...	6,50,000	
Sonthalia ...	1,35,000	
		82,27,500
Hazareebagh ...	25,000	
Manbhoom ...	28,000	
Palamow ...	10,000	
		63,000
Moorshedabad ...	5,000	
Dinagepore ...	12,00,000	
Maldah ...	1,50,000	
Rajshahye ...	1,00,000	
Northern Bengal Railway ...	1,00,000	
Rungpore ...	3,00,000	
Bogra ...	2,40,000	
		20,95,000

2. If we include the Chota Nagpore in what may be called the western group of districts, the total allotment for them is 82,90,500 maunds or (converted at 27·2 maunds per ton) 304,797 tons. The total allotments for the eastern districts is in maunds 20,95,000 or tons 77,022.

The grand total of the allotment for all districts, as at present fixed, is therefore 381,819 tons.

3. The total quantity of grain despatched from Calcutta up to the 31st March is returned as follows :—

	Maunds.		Tons.
To the western districts	36 99 9 8	or	136,026
To the eastern districts	14,51 775	or	53,483

If we add to this 17,463 tons purchased locally and in the North West Provinces for the western districts, and 2,941 tons purchased locally for the Rajshahye Division, the total despatch of grain up to date stands—

	Tons.
For the western districts	153,489
For the eastern districts	56,424
Total	209,913

This leaves 171,906 tons yet to be supplied, of which 151,308 tons are due to the western and 20,598 tons to the eastern districts.

In the western districts of the Burdwan and Chota Nagpore Division, some further allotments may be required, but it is not expected that the quantity will be very large.

4. The statements of amounts actually received in the districts are mostly dated 28th March, but they are always considerably in arrear of the actual facts, depending on previous returns from out-stations, while the despatches from Calcutta are given up to date. The following statement of the amounts received in the districts, based upon the last transport returns and the district narratives, shows a greater difference than the amount in transit would account for. Difference in date must account for the remaining difference.*

The amounts received at the main receiving depots of the districts appear to stand thus :—

	Mds.
Sarun ...	3,79,690
Chumparun ...	6,23,275
Tirhoot ...	16,41,000
Shahabad and Soane Circle ...	1,79 0 0
Gya ...	1,40,000
Patna ...	58 822
Bhagulpore ...	4,57,491
Monghyr ...	2,15 933
Sonthalia ...	15,000
Purneah ...	4,56,645
Total for Patna and Bhagulpore divisions	41,66,856
Rajshahye... ...	9,64,186
Chota Nagpore ...	12,492
Total ...	51,43,534

or 189,100 tons in all.

It will be remembered, however, that this includes some considerable quantities stacked at receiving stations and not yet sent off to the interior; and, in the case of Tirhoot, this will make a good deal of difference, a considerable quantity of grain stated as received into that district being still at Champta and some other ghats.

From C. Bernard, Esq., Officiating Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the Statistical Dept. To C. E. Buckland, Esq, on special duty with the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Hart's letter No. 121 of the 31st March, notifying Sir Richard Temple's return from his second tour in the famine districts.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Sir Richard Temple very heartily for all the assistance he has given the Bengal Government, and for the manner in which that assistance was given, while they have worked together. the Lieutenant-Governor is sure that Sir Richard Temple's proceedings have eminently subserved the public interests.

3. I am to state that the minutes received with Mr. Hart's letter under acknowledgment, together with minute No. 52, will be submitted to the Government of India, as giving a clear and comprehensive summary of the arrangements now made, and the opportunity will be taken to submit a note, showing, together with other matters, the satisfactory working of the transport arrangements for which the Bengal Government is so much indebted to Sir Richard Temple.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that Sir Richard Temple has now seen all the districts in which danger may be apprehended except those of the Burdwan and Chota Nagpore divisions. Fortunately, the affected parts of those divisions are extremely accessible, and it is hoped that any amount of assistance they may require will not be extremely large. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed papers recently received regarding these divisions, to be submitted to Sir Richard Temple, and has no doubt Sir Richard will soon be in a position to judge what is required.

5. Sir George Campbell deems it most fortunate that, since he is compelled to cede his place at a time when the country is so critically situated, he should surrender it into the hands of a man both so eminent for his personal qualities, and so thoroughly cognizant of the subject which now engrosses the attention of Government, as is Sir Richard Temple.

Sir George Campbell would, in conclusion, beg again to thank Sir Richard Temple for the efficient aid he has rendered to himself during the last months of his administration.

* When the measures for sifting and distributing the people on this road were undertaken, they were over fifty thousand.

† This is a decrease and not an increase on numbers previously stated.

* The difference between the total amount despatched and the amount shown as received is 20,813 tons. But it must be remembered, as stated generally in the text, that the returns of receipts are by no means up to date. In the Rajshahye Division again, consignments are, by water routes, some weeks upon the roads, also there are often considerable quantities accumulated at Futwa, Kooshtea, Goalundo, and other ghats on the south side of the river. Again, the railway despatches are made up for three days beyond even the nominal date of the district, and we may allow 3,500 tons a day by the two railways returns on that account.

THE COMING OF AGE OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

There was a great gathering of Bonapartists at Chiselhurst on Monday, March 16, which was the eighteenth birthday of the Prince Imperial, at which age by the law of France he attained his majority. More than six thousand persons had on the previous day obtained tickets of admission to the fête, the great majority of them having come from France for the occasion. Amongst them were a large number of noblemen and gentlemen who held high positions under the Empire, including sixty-five out of the eighty-seven prefects who were in office when the Franco-German war began. At eleven o'clock A.M. the Empress and the Prince Imperial, with Prince Achille Murat, Prince Charles Bonaparte, and the Duc de Bassano, attended mass at the little Catholic chapel of the village, which was crowded to excess. On leaving, the Empress and Prince were heartily cheered. Between one and two o'clock, the crowd of visitors having been admitted into the grounds of Camden place, the ceremony of the day took place in a large marquee. The Duc de Padoue read an address, which contained a tribute of respect to the late Emperor and the Empress, referred to the failure of recent attempts to establish a settled Government in France, predicted that the result of an appeal to the nation would be the restoration of the Empire, and exhorted the Prince patiently to wait the hour when he should be called to the throne of his father and grand-uncle. The Prince then delivered very effectively a reply, of which the following is a translation :—

"Monsieur le Duc, Messieurs : In meeting here to-day you have been actuated by a sentiment of fidelity towards the memory of the Emperor, and it is for that I wish first of all to thank you. The public conscience has avenged the calumnies on his great career, and sees the Emperor now in his true light. You who come from various parts of the country, can bear this testimony. His reign was only a constant solicitude for the well-being of all; his last day on the soil of France was a day of heroism and abnegation of self. Your presence around me, the addresses which reach me in such great numbers, prove the inquietude of France as to her future destinies. Order is protected by the sword of the Duke de Magenta, the former companion of the glories and of the misfortunes of my father. His loyalty is a certain guarantee that he will not leave the trust he has received exposed to party attacks. But material order is not security. The future remains unknown; interests are alarmed at it, and passions may abuse the opportunity. From this is born the sentiment of which you bring me the echo, that which draws opinion with an irresistible power towards a direct appeal to the nation to plant the foundations of a definitive Government. The plébiscite is the true salvation, and it is just—power rendered to authority and the era of long security re-opened to the country; it is a grand national resource, without conquerors or conquered, raising itself above all, and bringing reconciliation. Will France, freely consulted, turn her eyes to the son of Napoleon III.? This thought awakens within me less of pride than of diffidence as to my powers. The Emperor has taught me how heavily weighs the sovereign authority even on stalwart shoulders, and how much self-reliance and the sentiment of duty are necessary to fulfil so high a mission. This faith makes up to me what is wanting in my youth. United to my mother by the most tender and most grateful ties of affection, I will work without ceasing to anticipate the progress of years. When the hour shall arrive, if another Government shall gain the suffrages of the majority, I will bow down with respect before the decision of the country. If the name of the Napoleons should for the eighth time emerge from the popular urns, I am ready to accept the responsibility which will be imposed upon me by the vote of the nation. These are my thoughts; I thank you for having traversed a long distance and come to receive my expression of them. Carry my memory to those who are absent, and to France the prayers of one of her children; my courage and my life belong to her. May God watch over her, and restore to her her prosperity and her greatness".

The speech was enthusiastically applauded. Subsequently deputations from the various departments were presented to the Empress and Prince Louis. Prince Napoleon (Jérome) was not present at the gathering. The explanation given of his absence in an "authorized" paragraph is that "the Prince adheres thoroughly to the democratic and anti-clerical policy he has always advocated, and is utterly opposed to the present counsellors of Prince Louis. The Prince Napoleon regards the course they are pursuing as impolitic in itself, and likely to be attended with disastrous consequences to France. The men who now advise the Prince Louis are, in his opinion, those who ruined France under the Empire, and who now malign Prince Napoleon while giving bad counsels to the son of Napoleon III." It is stated that the Prince Imperial has gained the largest number of marks at the Woolwich examination, and, therefore, has the first place on the list.

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I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

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Do do 12 do do 5 "
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By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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TERMS—MODERATE.
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IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
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Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L.S.
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